

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

Sir Isaac Holden

By Mrs. Emily Crawford

Aluminum: A Newcomer  
Among the Metals

The Origin of the World's  
W. C. T. U.

By Frances E. Willard

The State Federations of  
Women's Clubs

By Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin

A Women's Club Movement  
in London

By Mrs. Sheldon Amos

English Schoolboys on the  
"Trek"

Local History and the "Civic  
Renaissance" in New York

Women at the English Uni-  
versities

By Mary Taylor Blauvelt

## THE DEPARTMENTS

The Great Coal Strike

The "Engineering" Strike in England

The Problems of Unskilled Labor

Ireland as Champion of the Poor

The Recent Lynchings and

The Growth of Rural Disorder

The Assault on Diaz

Affairs of the Spanish-American Re-  
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The Wreck of Greece

The Political Prisoner in Siberia

Siam's Elephant Crop

The German Emperor Again

The Railroad Debts and the Rate of  
Interest

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Wonders of the Greater New York

Care of the Feeble-Minded and Epi-  
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The Tuskegee Institute

Grant Allen on College Education

Discovery of the Oldest Record of  
Christ

Current History in Cartoon and Cari-  
cature

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York

Vol. XVI. No. 93.

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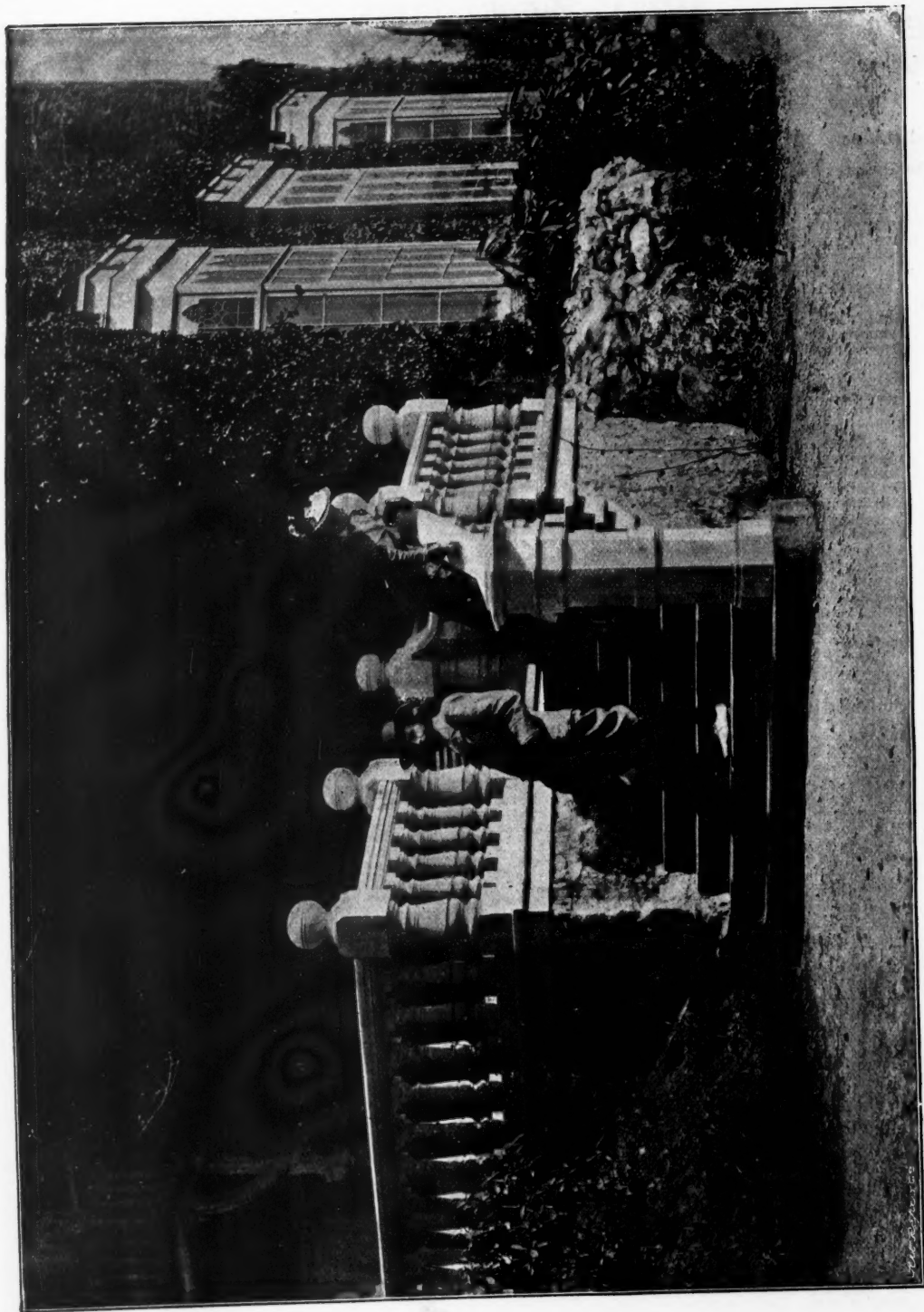
# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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TERMS: \$2.50 a year in advance; 25 cents a number. Foreign postage \$1.00 a year additional. Subscribers may remit to us by post-office or express money orders, or by bank checks, drafts, or registered letters. Money in letters is at senders' risk. Renew as early as possible in order to avoid a break in the receipt of the numbers. Bookdealers, Postmasters, and Newsdealers receive subscriptions. (Subscriptions to the English REVIEW OF REVIEWS, which is edited and published by Mr. W. T. Stead in London, may be sent to this office, and orders for single copies can also be filled, at the price of \$2.50 for the yearly subscription, including postage, or 25 cents for single copies.) THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, New York City.



HALL CAINE AT GREEBA CASTLE. (See page 498.)

# THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

## *Review of Reviews.*

VOL. XVI.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1897.

NO. 4.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The  
Massacre  
at Lattimer.*

Even if the essential facts were not in dispute, it would be no easy task to make wise and sound comment upon the fearful tragedy at Lattimer, Luzerne County, in eastern Pennsylvania, growing out of the strike of the anthracite coal miners. The miners who had struck at one mine were endeavoring to march a distance of some miles over the public highways to other mines operated by the same company, where they hoped to persuade their fellow-miners to join in the strike. The marching group seems to have numbered about one hundred and fifty men. It is proven by overwhelming testimony that they were absolutely unarmed. The sheriff of the county, with more than a hundred deputies, all of them heavily armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers, undertook to prevent the strikers from making the journey. Although it is true that when headed off from one route the strikers endeavored to go by a different road, it does not appear that there was anything in their manner or their methods that threatened any immediate breach of the peace. They were certainly endeavoring persistently to go from one place to another, while the sheriff was ordering them to disperse and go home. They were not willing to obey that order, and the deputies proceeded to shoot at them. The first volley killed and wounded several of the strikers, whereupon the whole body, far from offering any resistance, turned and ran like scared rabbits. The mob—if this group of marching miners could be called a mob—was most effectually broken up at the first onslaught. Nevertheless, the deputies kept on shooting at the helpless, unarmed, retreating men, with the result of killing twenty or thereabouts and wounding forty or more, a number of whom died within a few days. The killed and wounded were said generally to have been shot in the back. There

were, of course, no losses on the side of the deputies, since this bloody battle of theirs was waged against a strictly non-combatant enemy.

*The Coming  
of the  
Slav Miners.*

None of the attempted explanations then made by Sheriff Martin or his deputies seemed very convincing. Indeed, the worst accusations that they brought against the miners would in a New York City strike scarcely have justified the mild use of a policeman's billy. Nevertheless, there must be some explanation or excuse for conduct that certainly could not have been deliberately intended as a wanton massacre of human beings. Perhaps that explanation may be found in part in the extraordinary social conditions that now prevail in and about the mining towns of Pennsylvania. Some years ago, in the district where this massacre occurred, the miners were fairly well paid and were men who averaged tolerably well as regards thrift, character, and intelligence. Many of them owned their own little homes, and they were made up of racial materials easily assimilated in this country; that is to say, those who were not of old native American stock were of Irish, English, Welsh, German, or Scandinavian origin. Naturally, however, there were at times conflicts between the miners and mine owners over questions of wages, length of working day, the company truck-store system, and the other recurring points of dispute that belong to the mining business. The mine owners of Pennsylvania have as a class never treated their miner folk with tender indulgence; and rather than concede much, if any, to the men on the ground, they adopted in an evil hour the plan of supplanting their old miners with new material brought from Poland, Hungary, Italy, Bohemia, and in general from southern and eastern Europe. This new labor could be employed for much

lower wages than the old. It could also be exploited—through company stores, company shanties, and other methods well understood by coal-mine owners—in a manner that the old miners, who were self-respecting English-speaking citizens, would not have endured for a moment. A score of strange languages and dialects were soon heard in the mines, including Russian, Polish, Magyar, Czech, Croatian, Ruthenian, Slovenian, and numerous others besides, such as Roumanian and Servian, not to mention Italian. For a while the supplanted men of the old *régime* lingered sullenly on the scene, clinging to their little homesteads, and hoping against hope for the work that was not destined to be theirs again. They have for the most part been dispersed throughout the country. Their houses are now occupied by the newcomers from the polyglot proletariat of southeastern Europe; and under the roof where one miner's family formerly dwelt in humble decency there will now be found four or five families huddled together after the manner of the slums of Polish and Hungarian towns. It all means a startling social change.

*Inflammable  
Conditions.*

It is not to be supposed that these newcomers would in any case have been liked or welcomed by the non-mining population of the Pennsylvania towns and villages of the coal regions. But the prejudice against them was aggravated by the fact that many of the miners of the former period had drifted into other occupations in those towns, while still more of their friends and relatives lived thereabouts. These have been accustomed to look with extreme aversion upon the unattractive population that has monopolized the work of mining. When it is remembered that the deputy sheriffs are drawn very largely from this class of village or town dwellers who hate the "foreigners" and deride their filthy habits and queer languages, it will be seen that the strong prejudice might easily heighten the danger of a misunderstanding under circumstances of provocation. The very fact, furthermore, that the new miners as a rule cannot yet understand English or make their English-speaking neighbors understand them, also increases the risks. Unquestionably, these people from southeastern Europe are strange-mannered and turbulent, extremely excitable, and to outward appearances an intractable and ugly lot of people to deal with, though, it is alleged, they are easily managed by superiors who understand them and are gratefully responsive to kindness. The mine owners have seemed with deliberate intent to adopt the plan of bringing more of these people into the coal regions than were actually needed. This has helped to keep wages close to the star-

vation point, while obviously rendering it more difficult for the miners to assert themselves. The present anthracite strike has come about as a postponed, but inevitable reaction. Likely enough it found some occasion in the great bituminous coal strike of the West. It is the result of a bad policy adopted years ago by the operators of the mines. We do not mean to assert that all mine owners are alike culpable. Some of them have unwillingly adopted methods which were forced upon them by the harsh laws of competition.

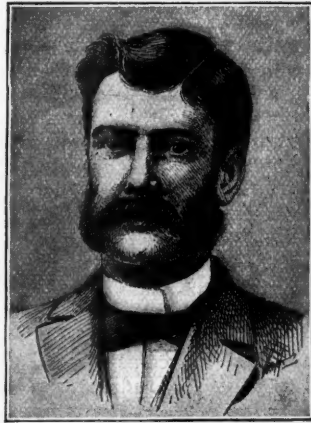
*Investigation  
to follow.*

In due time doubtless there will be a judicial inquiry—probably several such inquiries—which will clear up some of the disputed facts touching the circumstances of the shooting on September 10. Warrants were promptly issued for the arrest of the attacking deputy sheriffs, and it is probable that some of them may be subjected to the ordeal of a trial. It is also known that the Russian and Austrian governments have felt it incumbent upon them to take notice of the fact that some of the men killed at Lattimer were subjects of those countries, and therefore entitled to their protection. The United States Government may possibly be obliged to look into the case in order to know whether or not the families of such Austrian and Russian subjects are equitably entitled to receive indemnity. We can afford to await the careful investigations that will be made by the public authorities of Pennsylvania and the United States before reaching any final conclusions of our own. It is a mere act of justice to say that the conduct of the great body of foreign mining population of the disturbed region has been remarkably moderate since the massacre. They have shown no disposition, so far as we can learn, to carry arms; and General Gobin, of the Pennsylvania militia, who with several regiments was put in control of the situation, has found no difficulty in keeping the peace. If such a man as General Gobin had been in charge earlier, it is not likely there would have been any bloodshed. General Gobin was in August chosen commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. of the United States, and he has been for some time a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania. He is a lawyer by profession and lives in the town of Lebanon. Circumstances clearly justify the employment of the militia, and the strikers themselves may well prefer the military maintenance of peace and order to the very doubtful fashion that has sprung up of dealing with industrial strikes through injunctions and other judicial writs enforced by sheriffs. It seemed likely on the 20th that the miners would end the strike by the acceptance of a 10-per-cent. advance in their wages.



*Present Sources  
of Our  
Unskilled Labor.*

The rapid substitution in this country of Italians, Poles, Hungarians, and the like for English-speaking unskilled labor has unquestionably had some tendency to make capitalists more arbitrary, and less carefully just in dealing with workmen. This new immigration has sharpened the distinction between organized and unorganized labor. The trades unions can generally take pretty good care of themselves, but it is comparatively hard for the newcomers from eastern Europe to resist injustice. Those engaged in mining, it is true, have now been more or less completely brought into labor organizations; but generally speaking the newcomers are at the mercy of capital. For the past two years the immigrants coming from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Russia have constituted 52 per cent. of our total immigration. Their average illiteracy is 40 per cent., as compared with about 3½ per cent. among immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, and Scandinavia. Only one in about twenty-five of the immigrants from southeastern



SHERIFF MARTIN,  
OF LUZERNE COUNTY, PA.

*How Our Corporations  
Treat Their  
Common Labor.*

Europe is a skilled workman. They are exploited by our corporations in gangs at low wages upon all kinds of work requiring muscle rather than skill, and they are not always treated with ordinary justice by contractors. For example, a great many thousands of them are just now employed in work for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York, which is changing some important lines on main thoroughfares from horse-power to the underground electric trolley system. The work began about August 15. The newspapers complimented the street railroad company upon the splendid energy with which it was attacking its work of transformation simultaneously at every point along several miles of line. All seemed to be going well, when suddenly on September 10, at 1 o'clock, the workmen dropped their tools and

came together in excited throngs. One of these meetings was held in Astor Place, in front of the Cooper Union, and in plain view from our editorial windows. It was one of the hottest and most humid days in the history of New York City. Many hundreds of these men had been handling heavy paving blocks; other hundreds were work-



GEN. J. P. S. GOBIN.  
(Commanding militia at Lattimer, Pa.)

ing with scorching-hot rails and the huge iron castings that hold the trolley tube; while other hundreds, or thousands, were working in the trenches within which these castings were to be placed. A half hour's work in such a trench on that particular day would have meant death to most men of indoor occupations. But these men had not quit work because they were unable to endure the almost inconceivable oppression of the weather. They had struck because they had been working nearly four weeks—as unskilled, low-paid day laborers, be it remembered—and had not yet received a penny of their wages. Some of them were pitifully weakened from lack of sufficient food; all of them were in serious difficulty and distress because their just wages had been withheld. Let it be further understood—what is well known to every one—that the Metropolitan Street Railway is never short of money. It is able to command on half an hour's notice an almost fabulous number of millions of dollars, its directors being also directors and influential men in great banks and financial institutions whose vaults are at this moment almost bursting with idle cash. The state of mind of these strikers was most curious. They were desperately hungry, desperately hot and tired, desperately indignant at the treatment to which they had been subjected; but at the same time they were in quaking fear lest their self-assertion in throwing down their tools and demanding their pay might result in the loss of their jobs. The company had no excuse to offer except that it had not found it convenient to take the trouble to count out the money to the men. For cynicism, this little episode would be hard to match in the history of the relations of labor

and capital. The contractors had shown no lack of energy in getting effective work out of the men. The foremen had pushed them like so many galley slaves under the lash. But the supply of common labor was abundant, and the contractors could afford, therefore, to be calmly indifferent about paying the men their wages on the regular pay-days. Giving the jobs at all was a favor.

*How Anarchists  
are Sometimes  
Made.*

It was not merely that the company was wronging its men; it was wronging all classes of the community. It was wantonly widening the chasm between capital and labor. It was giving needless provocation. It was placing fresh arguments at the disposal of the firebrands of anarchy and disorder. This company has obtained great public franchises of stupendous earning value for little or no compensation to the community. Its sweltering and forgotten laborers were so completely at their wits' ends on that hot September day that their desperation might easily enough have led to a fearful riot, which in turn might have cost the lives of policemen as well as strikers, and might have necessitated the calling out of regiment after regiment of the militia. These comments, far from exaggerating the situation, fail to do it half justice. Who would have been to blame if this almost inarticulate mass of leaderless but hungry men (many of them with families), a certain proportion of them unable to speak English, had precipitated a riot? There is only one answer. It is not the unskilled workingmen of this country who have the best right to be angered at such conduct as that which we have described on the part of millionaire corporations, but rather the honorable business and industrial community at large, the rewards of whose thrift, ability, and care are appreciably endangered every time that a wanton corporation, fattening on public privileges, is reckless enough to give labor another just cause of grievance against capital. These are the occasions when indignation is righteous.

*End of the  
Great  
Coal Strike.*

On Saturday, September 11, a convention representing the bituminous coal miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, who had been on strike since the first week of July, agreed to resume work at sixty-five cents a ton, this plan having been recommended by the executive committee of their national organization. The miners had demanded uniform wages of sixty-nine cents. The price now agreed upon, sixty-five cents, had been conceded as a compromise by nearly all the mine owners in the Pittsburgh district, and it meant a very material advance for the strikers

over the wages they were receiving at the time they left the mines. Nevertheless, the victory was won at enormous sacrifice, and it would have been vastly better for both sides to have arbitrated everything in dispute at the outset. The agreement at Columbus, to which we refer, was not of itself enough to end the strike throughout the wide area affected; but it was deemed probable that the resumption of work throughout the Pittsburgh district at sixty-five cents would compel mine owners in the other districts and States to concede the same terms to their men, and that the strike would thus be very generally declared off. This expectation has been justified by the course of subsequent events. It is to be borne in mind by our readers that the great bituminous coal strike, extending from the Pittsburgh region to Illinois, has had no direct connection with the outbreak in the anthracite coal region of eastern Pennsylvania, where the slaughter of foreign miners by deputy sheriffs occurred at Lattimer, in the Hazelton district of Luzerne County. Indirectly, however, the bituminous coal movement doubtless had much to do with the conditions, both psychological and otherwise, that precipitated the anthracite strike.

*Lynching  
by Wholesale.*

While the whole nation was still deeply agitated over the fearful and needless slaughter of strikers in Pennsylvania, there came another public shock in the news of the lynching of five men in an Indiana village, under circumstances that indicate alarming flaws in the very rudiments of our civilization. The mere loss of life in great disasters by sea or by land is always painful and shocking; but a massacre of strikers or a lynching carnival gives the community a very different sort of shock from that which is caused by the news of a foundered ship or a cyclone-swept region. For the massacre of strikers or the lynching of men held in the custody of the State involves moral considerations that lie at the very basis of our whole social and political fabric. The Indiana lynching to which we refer occurred on the night of September 14, at the little town of Versailles, in Ripley County, some forty or fifty miles west of Cincinnati. Versailles is a county town, but a small one of only four or five hundred inhabitants, several miles from any railroad or telegraph office. It lies in a region which for some time past has suffered from the depredations of a bad element of the population that has grown bold in various forms of burglary, highway robbery, and general outlawry, because of the lax and feeble manner in which the law has stretched forth its arm to protect the honest farmers and villagers. At length some clear evidence was obtained in the

case of a small burglary—the entrance of a barber shop, or something of that kind—which implicated a gang of men suspected of having committed a number of other similar crimes. Five men were accordingly arrested and held for trial in the county jail at Versailles. There seems to have been little doubt about the guilt of three of these men, but the evidence against two of them was apparently far from being direct or important. Nevertheless, on the night of the 14th the whole five were taken from the jail by a mob and hung in a row from the limb of an elm tree. It is reported that although only fifteen or twenty men did the actual work of seizing and hanging the five prisoners, they were accompanied and encouraged by a body of more than two hundred and fifty citizens, this being a very large mob to get together in so small a town. Governor Mount at once announced his determination to use the whole power of the State, if necessary, to investigate the outrage and bring the lynchers to punishment. But it would probably be impossible to

secure a jury in Ripley County that would agree upon a verdict of guilty, no matter how clearly the identity of the lynchers were established. It is not easy to punish a whole community.

*Growth  
of Rural  
Disorder.*

For some years it was understood among the apologists for the resort to lynch law that this expedient was to be reserved solely for cases of violence against women. But lynching has of late been practiced in a number of instances to punish men charged with other crimes. In this Indiana case the robbers were safe in the hands of the law and would probably have been found guilty on due trial and sent to the penitentiary. Their crimes against property did not seem to have been attended with any serious violence against persons, and nothing had happened to arouse in the community any fierce and overpowering passion. The lynching, therefore, would seem to indicate a dangerously low state of general decency and civilization in the county of Ripley. There are parts of the State of Indiana where the lamp of a high civilization shines as brightly as in almost any part of the whole world; but there are other parts which are lamentably benighted. Yet this is true not alone of Indiana, but also of Pennsylvania, New York, and almost every other State of the Union, not even excepting Massachusetts. While we have given so much time, thought, and energy to the work of improving our conditions of life and social order in the great towns—with what upon the whole has been a very considerable degree of success—the country neighborhoods have in too many instances been growing more depraved and demoralized. There was a time in our history when we relied upon the town meeting and the village home-rule idea as divinely ordained instrumentalities of local progress. But it may be true that in the period upon which we are now entering we shall find that we must couple with local self-rule the principle of a strong, well-organized central supervision, to hold up the standard and compel every neighborhood to toe the mark. In England, France, and Germany, where real local self-government has recently made very great advances, there has been worked out an administrative system which holds the exercise of local justice and civil government up for the constant observation of the higher authorities—with the certainty that any lack of efficiency, not to say of mere honesty, would have to be promptly accounted for. The cartoon on this page expresses rather shockingly the low opinion now current in many quarters of the administration of American justice; and this distrust of law and government has much to do with social disorder, and particularly with lynching.



"JUSTICE AS WE SEE HER."  
From Wasp (San Francisco).

*Some Faults In  
Our National  
Character*

As for the question of lynching, the provocations in the South are far greater than in any other part of the country. Yet the Southern States are very earnestly endeavoring to find a way to rid themselves of so harmful and disgraceful an expedient as the execution of offenders by mob violence without trial. It has been seriously suggested in some parts of the South that in cases of violent assault against women—such as negro tramps have perpetrated so frequently—it might be possible to lodge a summary jurisdiction in the hands of every local justice of the peace, so that the unquestioned will of the community might be almost instantly carried out under the forms of law, rather than in defiance of law. A sweeping reform in our methods of criminal justice would undoubtedly do a great deal to prevent lynching. Unfortunately, however, the lax administration of justice, like the lynchings themselves, is only another evidence of those serious faults in our national character and civilization—which express themselves also in many other ways—to the remedy of which we should apply ourselves with due earnestness and humility. Our restless expansion as a nation has bred in us some of the defects that would be less likely to appear in communities of slower movement and change. An unusual development of individuality has given us in America our strength as a nation; but it has also made difficult a calm and perfect social order. We have no cause to be dejected or pessimistic about our national conditions. On the contrary, nearly all of the deeply significant signs are full of hope and encouragement. We should have faith enough in ourselves and deal honestly enough with ourselves to face our defects with a purpose to remedy them.

*A Holiday  
Lynching  
In Mexico.*

The lamentable truth that one's vices are more likely to be imitated than one's virtues is illustrated in the adoption by the Mexicans of our American practice of lynching. On September 16, which is Mexico's patriotic anniversary, President Diaz was walking at the head of a civic parade in honor of his country's independence. A man rushed forward from the crowd and threw himself upon the president. The man, Arroyo by name, was seized at once by the soldiers and officers who accompanied President Diaz and sent to jail. It was generally supposed throughout the city for some hours that the man was an anarchist and that he had meant to kill the president by stabbing; and the reports were to that effect in most of the New York papers on the following morning. The New York *Herald's* report correctly explained that the unfortunate Arroyo was a tailor of the town, a par-



PRESIDENT PORFIRIO DIAZ, OF MEXICO.

tisan and enthusiastic admirer of President Diaz, who had been drinking too much on the nation's holiday, and who had simply rushed toward the president in a maudlin desire to embrace the object of his hero-worship. It is further reported by the *Herald* that President Diaz subsequently learned the facts and ordered the man released. The afternoon papers of the 17th, however, brought the news that a mob had broken into the jail on the previous night, taken the man out, and lynched him. This unfortunate circumstance may be said, of course, to indicate several different things. It attests, doubtless, the continued popularity of General Diaz. But it shows still more strikingly how dangerous a thing mob law is, and how serious may be the consequences when an accused person is executed first and investigated afterward.

*Again the  
Lesson  
that Ruling  
is an  
Extra-hazardous  
Business.*

The most natural reflection that crosses the mind upon reading this Mexican incident, is the acutely sensitive state of public feeling in all countries, on account of recent successful or unsuccessful attacks upon the lives of sovereigns and rulers. It was this sensitiveness, we may be sure, that impelled the mob in Mexico to



deal instantly and without mercy with a supposed anarchist who had tried to take the life of the president of the republic. The assassination of Canovas, following attempts upon King Humbert and President Faure, had deeply stirred the Latinic races on both sides of the Atlantic. Furthermore, the people of Mexico had in their minds a still closer and fresher parallel. On August 25, when the people of the republic of Uruguay

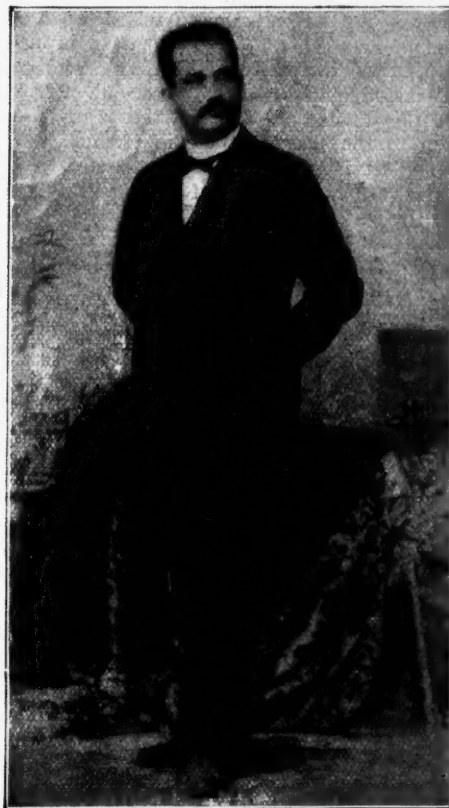


D. JUAN IDIARTE BORDA,  
The late President of Uruguay.

were celebrating the anniversary of their national independence, the president, Señor Idiarte Borda, was shot and instantly killed. The assassin was lying in wait for him as the president and officers of state were coming away from the cathedral at Montevideo, where they had been attending the official *Te Deum*. The assassin of President Borda proved to be a young man named Arredonde, of good family, who declared that he had destroyed the president to save the country. The vice-president, Señor Juan Cuestas, at once assumed the office of president, and it was hoped that a conciliatory policy on his part might bring to a speedy end the revolutionary troubles which, through the present year, have so greatly injured Uruguay. But besides the murder of President Borda, the people of Mexico were also aware of the very recent assassination in Guatemala of the brother of President Barrios—this crime being intended as a virtual assault upon the head of the State and as a warning that Barrios himself would be destroyed on the first opportunity. Thus the Spanish-speaking world has within the past few weeks had much cause for being especially aroused on the subject of assassinations.

*Affairs in the  
Spanish-American  
Republics.*

In spite of the extremely disturbed condition in Guatemala (where the dictatorship of Barrios seems now to be overthrown) and unsettled difficulties in some other parts of Central and South America, it may be said that the Latin-American republics are showing at present a somewhat higher average of stability than usual. Venezuela is entitled to credit for having passed through a perfectly quiet and orderly presidential election. General Crespo's successor in the chief magistracy is Señor Ignacio Andrade, a man of talent and excellent reputation, whose period of office promises to be one of greater industrial and general progress than Venezuela has ever known before. The republic of Honduras, in Central America, has made an arrangement with a syndicate of New York capitalists, including some of the most prominent business men in this country, under which great concessions have been granted. This syndicate on October 1 takes full control of the customs revenues of Honduras, and also of



GEN. DON MIGUEL R. DÁVILA, OF HONDURAS,  
Minister of Public Credit and the Interior.

the banking system. It will operate coastwise steamships, complete the railroad across the little republic, and develop in various ways the production and commerce of that region. Honduras has been weighed down under what, for so small a country, is a very great debt. Most of its bonds are held in Europe and were fraudulently issued. The syndicate promises to undertake the liquidation of this debt, and to so reform the custom-house administration as to break up smuggling and put the finances of Honduras upon a sound basis. It is to be hoped that the arrangement will prove advantageous on both sides. The news from the Argentine Republic is to the effect that the Congress has taken the advice of President Uriburu and adopted a policy of strict economy. The national finances are steadily improving. The government is disposed to try some retaliatory measures against the United States on account of our new duty on hides. The wheat crop of Argentina, which, as our readers will bear in mind, matures in what is our winter, promises to be larger than usual. President Diaz delivered his regular message to the Mexican Congress on September 17, and discussed in an interesting way the project of a great reservoir to be constructed jointly by the governments of Mexico and the United States for the regulation of the flow of the Rio Grande. The object is to prevent such disasters from overflow as those of the present year, by which many lives were lost and millions of dollars' worth of property sacrificed. The message also dealt with the silver question, admitting the difficulties that the silver standard causes in view of the recent condition of the bullion market, but predicting a favorable reaction in the early future. The recent progress of Mexico, as summed up by President Diaz, gives cause for congratulation.

*The Citizens' Union of New York.*

The independent citizens' movements in American municipal campaigns have heretofore almost always been improvised at the eleventh hour as mere protests, and have relied upon the processes of agitation rather than education. This year's Citizens' Union movement in New York City has gone upon a totally different plan. It may be said to have been fully in mind ever since Mayor Strong's election three years ago, under thorough study since the unfortunate incidents of the minor municipal campaign of two years ago, and firmly in hand since the national and State election of one year ago. Its

friends had a part in shaping the new Constitution of the State of New York, which separates municipal from general elections, thereby making it an easier matter to deal with local issues upon their merits unmixed with party issues and policies. The consolidation of New York and Brooklyn afforded a special reason why the citizens' movement should be early in the field and thorough in its preparation; for consolidation under the governing methods supplied by the new charter must give a tremendous significance, for good or for evil, to the results of the election in November. In no election since the foundation of this republic has the cause of good local and municipal government in America had so much at stake as in the one which on November 2 will determine who shall be Mayor of the Greater New York for the next four years. The Citizens' Union is made up of men who are resolved that the city shall be administered for the best welfare of its inhabitants, and not for the benefit of professional politicians.

*Importance of the First Metropolitan Mayor.*

The all-important factor in good government for the Greater New York, thanks to the nature of the charter, is the mayor. His authority will far



transcend that of any other mayor in the whole world. When he comes into office, at the beginning of next year, he will have the power to relegate to private life the members of all the commissions and executive boards that now superintend and control the multifarious work of the city administration. In their places he will be entitled to put such successors as he deems fit, and his appointees will require no other man's consent or ratification. A wise mayor exercising so immense an appointing power can at a stroke accomplish great things for municipal progress. While not so absolute in the field of municipal finances as in the exercise of the appointing power, the Mayor of the Greater New York will generally be able, within the bounds of reason, to keep a practical working control over the municipal budget, both on the side of taxation and also on that of expenditure. It is no mere routine or perfunctory task that must fall to the first mayor of the amalgamated metropolis. We have to-day, under separate governments of widely varying organizations, the three municipalities of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, with a number of smaller towns and villages, and several county organizations, all of which with the beginning of the new administration are to be merged into one corporate entity. On the other hand, we have an enormous printed book of a thousand pages or more, known as the Greater New York Charter. It will be the business of the new city government, the mayor taking the lead in the task, to make the provisions and arrangements that are set forth in this printed book apply, as a working system of municipal government, to the more than three millions of inhabitants of the metropolis.

*Seth Low's  
Qualifications.*

Since all this is a matter of the keenest interest to the citizens of New York, it was the impression of great numbers of them that time should be taken by the forelock, so to speak, and an endeavor made to secure the services, as first mayor of the greater city, of some man preëminently qualified by ability, experience, and character. Nobody denied the fact that there were a good many citizens of New York who might well perform the duties of mayor, but it was also commonly recognized that no other man possessed so many elements of availability as Mr. Seth Low, the president of Columbia University. Mr. Low had been twice mayor of Brooklyn, and had earned a national reputation by the excellent manner in which he had filled the office. Since leaving Brooklyn to make his home in New York as president of Columbia College, Mr. Low had served as a member of the Rapid Transit Com-

mission and had filled other local positions of trust, besides more recently being one of the most important members of the commission which drafted the Greater New York Charter. As further elements in the availability of Mr. Low, it is to be remarked that he is in the very prime of life, has superb health, and has both a liking and a talent for administrative work, his experience in which has of course been greatly increased since the days of his Brooklyn mayoralty by his years of large executive responsibility as the head of a university. The duties of an American university president are remarkably analogous in many respects to those that will have to be performed by the mayor of the Greater New York. The university president is in constant exercise of the appointing power, has financial and budgetary problems on his hands continually, has in the board of trustees what may be called a deliberative or parliamentary body to deal with—and so the analogy might be extended. Thus everything in Mr. Low's experience has tended to increase his fitness for the great task to which his fellow-citizens are calling him.

*Mr. Low's  
Letter of  
Acceptance.*

The executive committee of the Citizens' Union, a number of months ago, agreed unanimously to ask Mr. Low to be a candidate for the mayoralty. His reply was wholly favorable, merely stipulating that before assuming the rôle of a candidate Mr. Low wished to have it made reasonably certain that his candidacy would be widely acceptable to the friends of good government, so that it might form a basis of union against Tammany Hall considered as the embodiment of those things to which good citizenship is opposed. Thus the Citizens' Union had justified its early appearance in the field, and had virtually performed its principal task. It was a comparatively simple matter to proceed to secure one hundred and twenty-five thousand signatures, more or less, of citizens who desired Mr. Low to be a candidate. The trend of public opinion was unmistakable, and Mr. Low's formal letter of acceptance, embodying what may be termed his municipal creed, was presented to the public on September 14. He confesses that he is a Republican, but in municipal matters he acknowledges no party fealty. He believes that the mayor of a city should be free from all partisan obligations. He declares that if elected it will be his endeavor in making appointments "to fill every place with an eye single to the public good." He pronounces with enthusiasm in favor of the enforcement of the civil-service laws in spirit as well as in letter. He denounces the intermeddling of the State Legislature in purely municipal con-

cerns, and promises to "contend sturdily for the city's right in such matters to govern itself." He declares for the earliest possible completion of the proposed municipal rapid-transit system, defends the municipal and general interest in the matter of proper remuneration for franchises and privileges guaranteed to street-railroad corporations, avows his lively interest in the educational and commercial progress of the community, and favors the observant regard of the laws which protect the rights of labor. On the ticklish question of the liquor laws Mr. Low expresses himself in a manner at once frank and conciliatory. He favors that part of the Raines law which does away with the old excise boards, with their arbitrary methods, their favoritisms, and their serious abuses. But he does not favor those parts of the Raines law which bring the metropolis under the same rules that apply to the State at large as regards, for example, the sale of liquor on Sunday. What he says is that "an excise law as far as it affects the daily life and the habits of the people should reflect the public opinion of the city."

Will the  
Republicans  
Indorse Mr. Low?

Mr. Low's letter was received with unmistakable favor throughout the city. In spite of the most strenuous efforts made by Mr. Platt and his lieutenants in the management of the local Republican machine, the tide of Republican sentiment in favor of an indorsement of Mr. Low's candidacy rose higher and higher every day. The

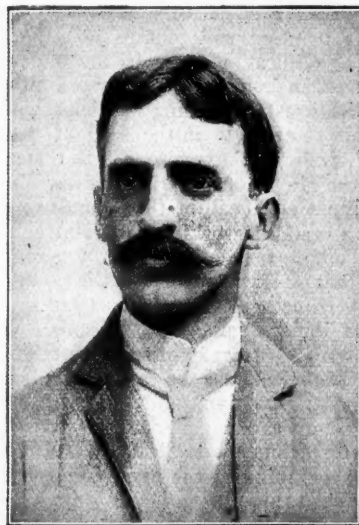


"THERE IS A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND."

From the New York Herald.

(Mr. Jacob Worth, a Republican leader of Brooklyn, was defeated by Mr. Platt's influence in his efforts to control the committee on the 14th; but the indorsement of Seth Low was a real victory for Worth.)

question came to a test on the 14th in Brooklyn, where a preliminary meeting of the Republican organization, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, made a declaration for Mr. Low by a vote of about four to one. Notwithstanding the daily declarations of those who represent Mr.



DISTRICT ATTORNEY W. M. R. OLCOTT, OF NEW YORK.  
(Selected by Mr. Platt as candidate for mayor.)

Platt that the Republicans of New York will under no circumstances indorse Mr. Low, but will certainly nominate a separate candidate of their own, everything in the situation makes it almost certain that the Republican machine will have to yield to the force of honest Republican sentiment, and accept the candidate of the Citizens' Union. The dates for the Republican and Tammany-Democratic nominating conventions had been provisionally fixed for September 28 and September 30 respectively. Our readers will have learned from the daily press, therefore, before this number of the REVIEW reaches them, what candidates have actually taken the field. Naturally the Tammany Democrats have been hoping that Mr. Platt would be as good as his word and nominate a machine Republican candidate; for Tammany's only hope lies in the division of its opponents. Even, however, if the Platt machine should thus shape the situation in Tammany's favor, it does not follow that both machines together could this year defeat Mr. Low. The great army of voters who in New York last year supported the McKinley ticket have no necessary connection with Mr. Platt's machine. It is one thing to



control the local nominating machinery of a party, and quite a different thing to bring out a large party vote on election day. It is plain that the great majority of thoughtful and intelligent Republicans will vote for Mr. Low in any case, and policy as well as principle compels the indorsement of Mr. Low's candidacy by the Republican convention.

*Tammany  
on the  
Anxious Seat.*

The Tammany Democrats meanwhile have arranged to hold their convention last, in order that they may be governed by circumstances. If the Republicans should indorse Mr. Low the Tammany convention will endeavor to bring out some highly respectable gentleman as a figure-head, and will not venture to nominate any practical politician trained in the Tammany school. With Mr. Richard Croker's annual return from Europe, early in September, the newspapers endeavored to make it appear that Tammany's ex-boss was slated as the candidate for mayor. But nothing would seem to have been further from the thoughts or intentions of the inner circle of Tammany braves. Nor could anything induce Mr. Croker to submit to so dangerous an ordeal. The pro-Bryan element of the New York Democracy has been determined that Tammany should this year, both in its platform and in its candidates, recognize fully the great lost cause of 1896. But the dominant element in Tammany is determined to ignore the silver question and the Chicago platform, and to fight the Republicans on State and local issues. They have

been casting about anxiously for available candidates, and seem to have concluded that there is nothing to do but to await their convention day and then trust to the inspiration of the moment.

*A True  
Campaign  
of Education.*

Meanwhile the Citizens' Union has been carrying on a quiet but steady and effective campaign of educational work in almost every part of the city. This has taken the form, very largely, of lectures on the work of the different city departments, most intelligently prepared and admirably illustrated by stereopticon slides. The substantial progress that the city has made under Mayor Strong's administration furnishes abundant opportunity for striking contrasts when compared with conditions existing under the preceding Tammany administrations; and the stereopticon lectures set forth the nature and significance of municipal reform as almost no other method could do as well. While bringing the every-day questions of municipal housekeeping directly to the attention of the voters in these illustrated lectures, the Citizens' Union is also doing good work in printing and disseminating campaign books and pamphlets. These are attractively written and illustrated, and present salient facts about various topics of municipal interest. Each pamphlet is a complete little monograph which takes up some one question—street-cleaning, public baths and lavatories, tenement-house reform, the public schools, the small parks, the paving improvements, or something else. All this excellent educational work is possible because the Citizens' Union was wise enough to organize early and take plenty of time to make ready its campaign, instead of depending upon an improvised movement at the last moment, after the regular party machines had taken the field. There is nothing subtle or mysterious about the methods that the Citizens' Union has employed. Any large body of good citizens in any other American town can do the same thing if they only care to take the trouble, and if they will but keep their movement upon as high a plane of disinterested and public-spirited devotion to the true welfare of the community, while resolutely declining to be led off upon side issues by faddists and cranks.

*A Lesson  
in Nomination  
Methods.*

If Mr. Low should indeed be elected next month, as we confidently expect that he will be, it is quite possible that the most important result of all will follow from the methods taken to secure his nomination. The Citizens' Union is not a party or a clique. It is nothing in the world but a voluntary movement, on the part of the community itself, to escape from the tyranny of the



MR. RICHARD CROKER.

cliques of politicians who conduct nominations for their own private ends in back rooms, and allow public opinion no way to exercise itself in the matter of selecting candidates. What New York can do other cities can do also; and non-partisan nominations supported by great enrollments of citizens will be used to circumvent the devious ways of the bosses and local machines. And thus the politicians themselves, in self-preservation, will be driven into the acceptance of some genuine reform of the caucus, the primary, and the nominating system in general. If the successful work of the Citizens' Union of New York should lead to a general reform of party nominating methods throughout the country, a splendid new chapter would have been added to the history of American popular self-government.

*The  
Franco-Russian  
Alliance.*

The great topic that has continued to occupy the European press has been the alliances of the powers, with particular reference to the open and express

recognition by the Czar, on the occasion of President Faure's recent visit to St. Petersburg, of the alliance existing between Russia and France.



PRESIDENT AND CZAR.

The French people are in the seventh heaven of enthusiasm over the success of President Faure's visit, and that gentleman's political position at home has been immensely strengthened. Suggestions have been seriously made that his tenure of office as president

should be indefinitely extended, and that his powers as a constitutional ruler should be enlarged. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the French people have so lost their heads as to contemplate any such modifications of their republican constitution. One would suppose that in the long run Russian absolutism is not so likely to influence the French constitution as French republicanism, on the other hand, to leaven the lump of Russian autocracy. The French have desired nothing so much as the firm cementing of this alliance; and because capricious political changes at home might weaken Russia's confidence in the value of a French *entente*, it would seem probable that the republic will gain something of sobriety and steadiness from this new sense of responsibility. France has upon the whole been very fortunate in its series of republican presidents since 1870, and M. Felix Faure is bearing himself in a manner that has won the approval of the nation to an unusual extent. Some Frenchmen insist that the moment is auspicious for an attempt to recover Alsace and Lorraine. But that is hardly what the alliance means. The Emperor William has been ostentatiously emphasizing the high value Germany places on the Rhine provinces.



"NOS DEUX NATIONS AMIES ET ALLIÉES."

(The Czar's toast at the banquet on board the French man-of-war *Pothuau*, at Cronstadt, given by President Faure in honor of the Russian emperor and empress.—From *L'Illustration* (Paris).)



AS SEEN IN BERLIN.



AS SEEN IN PARIS.

## THAT FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The *Pester Lloyd* declares it is a "tandem-bicycle" affair, while the French press intimates that it means, ultimately, the seizure and annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).

## Germany's Position.

The German papers have, indeed, been disposed to sneer a good deal about the dual alliance—not, however, at the expense of Russia. For it is the German policy at present, as it is that of England and every other power, to be extremely deferential to Russia. It is the fashion in Germany to treat the dual alliance as an arrangement by which Russian diplomacy has captured France for its own ends, while offering no substantial *quid pro quo*. The German Government has shown its real feeling toward the Franco-Russian affair by its extraordinary efforts to exhibit the strength and harmony of the triple alliance. The King and Queen of Italy early in September were the guests of the Emperor William at Homburg, where magnificent fêtes had been prepared in their honor, and everything possible was done to render impressive the fact of the continued alliance between Italy and Germany. Later in the month the Emperor William proceeded to Hungary, where on the 13th he was received at Totis by the Emperor Francis Joseph; and his visit was celebrated with much pomp and display. Nevertheless, there are many signs that the triple alliance is tending toward a moral disintegration; for Italy finds it desirable to get closer to France, her natural associate, and Austria has seemingly been coming to an understanding with St. Petersburg over the future of southeastern Europe. The present condition of European alliances makes for peace all around, rather than for a strained and ominous relationship between two antagonistic alliances. Undoubtedly the German emperor hopes reconciliation may proceed fast enough to allow him to visit Paris in 1900.

## Greek Finances and a Peace Treaty.

In the middle of September it was announced that the deadlock in the negotiations at Constantinople had been broken by the acceptance all around of a new proposal proceeding from Lord Salisbury. The essential feature of this proposal was a joint commission representing the six great powers, which should take charge of the finances of Greece, assuming control of certain specified revenues, and using the proceeds for the benefit of the old holders of Greek bonds, whose interests have been so stoutly maintained by Germany, and also for the payment as they fall due of the installments of the indemnity to Turkey. On the basis of this scheme it was announced that preliminary articles of peace would be signed within the week ending September 18, and that the



## THE END OF IT.

GERMAN EMPEROR (to poor Greece): "Hand over all you've got, and we'll do the best we can for you."  
From *Punch* (London).

Turkish army would begin almost at once to vacate Thessaly. This announcement, following so many other false notices of agreement, through a period of some eighteen weeks of negotiations, fell upon the ears of a skeptical world. Nevertheless there must be an end some time, and there is much reason to think that the treaty when concluded will take somewhat the form of Lord Salisbury's latest proposal. But the Turk-



PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

ish evacuation of Thessaly is not likely to occur in the month following the appearance of this number of the REVIEW, although a preliminary treaty was adopted on September 18.

Altogether, the prestige gained by the Turkish empire as the result of its military success has not been waning much since hostilities were suspended. The Grand Turk rules with a firmer hand in his own dominions than before, and counts for vastly more in the estimation of Europe. The most remarkable illustration of the new esteem in which Turkey is held, as formidable for friendship or enmity, has now been afforded by Bulgaria. Although practically an independent power since the war of

twenty years ago, Bulgaria has nominally owed suzerainty to the Sultan. It has, in fact, never paid any tribute-money, and has ignored all claims, either nominal or substantial, of dependence upon the Turkish empire. For several years Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been waiting for an opportunity to cut the thread and set up a full-fledged kingdom, on the plea that Bulgaria was as much entitled to that position in Europe as either Servia, Roumania, or Greece. When the war between Turkey and Greece broke out Prince Ferdinand and his prime minister, Stoiloff, believed that they would find in the disturbed situation of southeastern Europe their coveted opportunity to set up the Bulgarian kingdom. The swift and immense success of Turkey, however, had not been anticipated, and Prince Ferdinand perceived that he must proceed with caution. His visits to the principal courts of Europe did not succeed in securing for his project the interest, sympathy, and assurance of support that he had believed it possible to obtain. Whereupon, quite to the surprise of all Europe, he completely reversed his tactics, went to Constantinople, and paid his homage as a vassal to "Abdul the Damned" at the Yildiz Kiosk. The Bulgarians have so highly valued their emancipation from Turkey that the sheer audacity of Ferdinand's submissive trip to Constantinople gave the whole political world a new sensation. But Ferdinand and Stoiloff justified the performance with some cynicism and a good deal of sound logic. They declared that they simply made the best of their situation. Since the great European powers had refused to countenance the full independence of Bulgaria, that principality could hope for no international status except in its capacity as a part of the Turkish empire. It had already secured for domestic purposes the complete autonomy which protects it against any annoyance from the government of the Porte. But since the Porte has now developed a splendid military position, Bulgaria proposes to establish such relations with Constantinople as will give her the benefit, in case of need, of Turkey's military strength. The whole performance has in it sig-



THE WAR IN INDIA—A MOUNTAIN BATTERY IN MARCHING ORDER.





GEN. SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE,  
Commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

nificant possibilities which are likely to appear in more than one novel direction in the course of a year or two.

*Affairs in the  
British  
Empire.*

Although the members of Parliament have for the most part been shooting grouse or else scattered to the ends of the earth on their vacation trips, there have been Englishmen enough left on posts of public duty to man the ship of state—and furthermore there has been a good deal to claim their attention. The great concern of the British empire at present is with the revolt of the hill tribes on the Afghanistan frontiers of India. This uprising has turned out a very serious one—though not an alarming one—for the British authorities in India. It simply means the employment of perhaps fifty or sixty thousand troops in a very remote and difficult region, and the expenditure of a large sum of money. The hill tribes prize their immemorial independence. They do not belong in any true sense to the British Indian empire, and Lord Rosebery's administration was unanimously in favor of a withdrawal from Chitral and the maintenance of the old and well-established frontier. Unhappily, Lord Salisbury's administration has reversed that policy and brought on the present trouble. The details of the campaign will claim our more particular attention next month. The Ameer of Afghanistan has not succeeded in clearing himself of the suspicions that make him responsible for inciting the hillmen to a revolt that can only end in their heavy punishment.

*Business  
Topics in  
England.*

Among the chief topics in the British world of industry and commerce have been (1) the continuance and the spread in collateral directions of the great strike in the machinists' or so-called engineering trades, and (2) the position that the Bank of England seems to have assumed toward the silver question by the somewhat indefinite announcement of its willingness to carry a portion of its reserve in silver. These topics will both of them be in a position for more intelligent discussion next month. It may merely be said regarding the engineering strike that there seems some danger lest the great employers in England should imitate some of their brethren in America, and endeavor to supersede trained, skilled, and self-respecting workmen of the trade-union sort with cheap unorganized labor, in part drawn from eastern and southern Europe, which can be trained automatically to attend machinery and perform some one part of a single process. The seemingly indulgent attitude of the governors of the Bank of England toward silver has been received with astonishment and a good deal of disgust in the financial world. In general, the silver cause does not seem to be in a hopeful way.

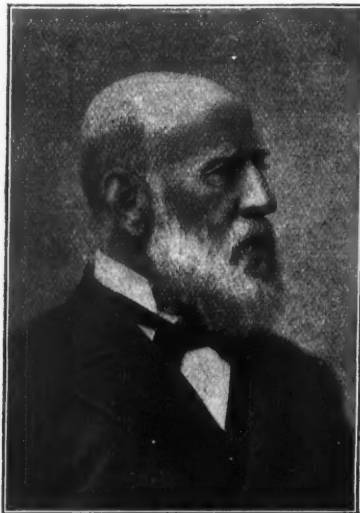
*The Royal  
Visit to  
Ireland.*

The domestic topic that chiefly interested British political circles last month was the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Ireland. The manner in which the



MISS ERIN: "It's welcome ye are, your royal highnesses! Arrah, now! Ye'll be takin' a house of yer own here soon!"  
From *Punch* (London).

royal family of Great Britain has neglected and shunned the Emerald Isle is enough to account in part for its extreme unpopularity with the Irish people. Everybody now sees clearly that royalty must change its attitude; but of course the Queen is too old to set up a royal residence on the Lakes of Killarney or anywhere else across the rough and stormy Irish Channel. The heirs apparent, however, could do nothing better than



EX-SENATOR GEO. F. EDMUNDS,  
Chairman of the Currency Commission.

make friends with the warm-hearted Irish race, and the visit of the duke and duchess was a good beginning. They were received in great state at Dublin and elsewhere, and entertained in some of the most splendid homes of the Irish nobility. There is much talk of the purchase of a famous old property in the Killarney neighborhood and its transformation into a royal residence.

*Currency Reform  
in the  
United States.*

In the United States the currency question will be taken thoroughly in hand this fall by an unofficial commission appointed in conformity with the plans of the great convention of business men that met several months ago at Indianapolis. The chairman of this commission is the Hon. George F. Edmunds, for so many years United States Senator from Vermont. Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, Professor Laughlin, of Chicago, and other men of high practical and theoretical qualifications are serving as Senator Edmunds' associates. The recommendations of this commission—especially if they should be in harmony with conclusions reached by Secretary

Gage and the administration—will lead to a very earnest and general discussion of currency reform this coming winter. The continued improvement of the business situation affords no excuse for a postponement of the currency question, but on the contrary it should be considered as affording the best possible opportunity for settling an issue that cannot safely be neglected. This country ought to have the best money system in the world.

*Affairs in  
Spain  
and Hawaii.*

The month has brought no striking disclosures in either the Spanish or Hawaiian situations. The position of the Cuban insurgents is apparently stronger than ever, while Spain is admitting the necessity of sending reinforcements to an army already embarrassingly large. Although—with the minister of war as acting prime minister—the cabinet of the lamented Canovas has continued through the summer, there is much reason to expect a complete cabinet reorganization this fall, and there is a possibility that Sagasta may be at the helm again. Minister Woodford has presented his credentials, and there is some prospect of important negotiations between Spain and the United States. As for Hawaii, it is supposed that the Senate of that republic, which was called into session in September to act upon the annexation treaty, has duly ratified the document, and that the political merging of the Hawaiian group with the United States now simply awaits the action of our Senate. Japan and Hawaii will arbitrate.

*Our American  
Politics.*

In our own country the political activity of the early autumn has been limited to certain localities. The campaign in Ohio has attracted outside attention chiefly because it involves the choice of a Legislature upon which Senator Hanna must rely for his continuance in public office. Municipal campaigns are pending in several cities besides New York, and we shall give some space to their facts and bearings next month. The administration at Washington is discreetly abstaining from undue interference in local politics. President McKinley has shown strength and wisdom in refusing, despite the pleadings of Senator Platt, to help the machine against Seth Low and the citizens' movement in New York City. It is generally understood that Mr. McKinley had offered Seth Low the position of minister to Spain, and doubtless he well knows that the citizens' movement for municipal progress has nothing in it that is antagonistic to the legitimate ambitions of national Republicanism. The office-seekers have not left the President in cheerless solitude, but the appointments that have been recently made are of a local character, important in their

way, but not of national note. Postmasterships are always, of course, highly important to the people served by any given office. It is rumored that the President has selected Mr. S. N. D. North to be superintendent of the next census. Mr. North is a statistical expert of recognized ability. It is time that the preliminary work for the census of 1900 should be taken in hand. The government departments have been healthily active through the vacation period, and there are evidences of good work in numerous directions. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has put fresh enthusiasm into the naval auxiliaries, and has supervised important maneuvers of our fine Atlantic squadron. Postal reforms of some consequence are under consideration. The Agricultural Department, by its good work, is setting a pace for the whole administration. The new tariff has given the Treasury Department plenty of practical work, while the Attorney-General has had some difficult points, like Section 22 of the tariff bill, to interpret for a puzzled country.

*Eldorado  
and Its  
Drawbacks.*

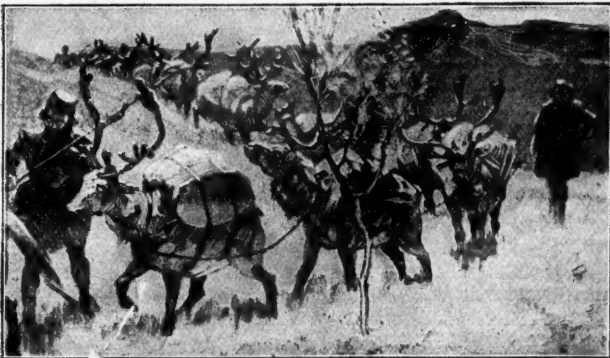
The Klondyke gold region has held its own as a topic of first-class interest. In the face of reports of insufficient food supplies and impassible routes, the rush toward Alaska has continued almost unabated. A counter movement has set in, and many persons have been returning with grave warnings to those who were intending to try to reach the gold-fields this fall. Mass-meetings have been held in Seattle to awaken the country to the necessity of equipping relief expeditions to prevent dreadful disasters from starvation and the diseases that follow in the wake of bad or insufficient food supplies. Undoubtedly there has been a good deal of typhoid fever already at Dawson City, and it is not pleasant to think how

much more there may be within the coming year. Meanwhile both American and Canadian capitalists have been making serious projects for improved transportation facilities, and by this time next year it is not likely that pack-horses will be used on the overland route from Dyea to the upper Yukon, but that a combination steamboat and railroad system will cover the whole distance. Continuous rains had made the trails impassible during a considerable part of August and September, and all traffic of men and goods was waiting for frost and snow. Dog teams will be much used when the snow comes, and there has also been a good deal of talk about utilizing the reindeer herd that has been increasing so rapidly in Alaska under the auspices of the United States Government.

*Dr. Andrews  
Remains at  
Providence.*

When the corporation of Brown University met at Providence on September 1 to consider the resignation of President Andrews, it was found that public opinion had won a triumph for the cause of free speech. The corporation passed a vote, with only a few dissenting voices, unconditionally asking President Andrews to withdraw his resignation. He declined to do so at first, being bound by the engagement into which he had entered with Mr. John Brisben Walker to take charge of a new educational correspondence school under the auspices of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. A few days later, however, Mr. Walker very generously agreed to release Dr. Andrews from the engagement, and Brown University has therefore been able to retain its popular and efficient president. The Andrews-Brown episode has had a most wholesome influence throughout the country. Its outcome has added something to the self-respect and confidence of every man who is engaged in educational work.

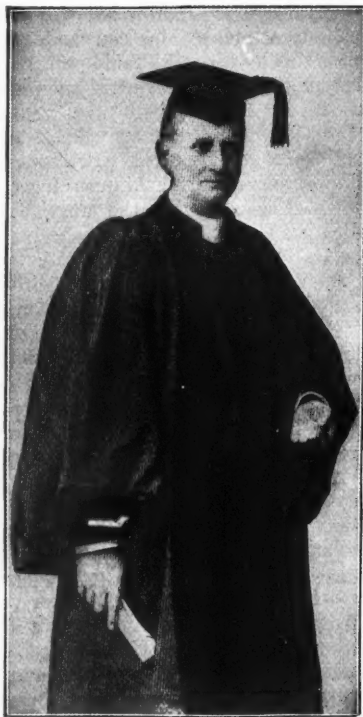
For years there has been plenty of complaint of the subjection of editorial independence and honor in our daily press to the exigencies of the counting-room. But the country is not quite prepared for the cynical admission that university presidents and professors must not hold or express a view which by reason of its unpopularity might, in the opinion of the board of trustees, have a slightly prejudicial effect upon the finances of the institution. The *Cosmopolitan* enterprise is not to be checked, it seems, by the withdrawal of President Andrews. It is understood that a president has been secured for the new undertaking in the



REINDEER AS PACK ANIMALS.

(From a drawing recently made in Lapland by an artist of the London Graphic.)

person of Dr. E. N. Potter, whose distinguished educational career is well known. President Potter was one of the creators of Lehigh University, and has more recently been president of Union and Hobart colleges in the State of New York. He has rare talent for edu-



DR. ELIPHALET NOTT POTTER,  
President of the "Cosmopolitan University."

cational organization, and his views are well known to be fresh and untrammelled. He belongs to a family famous in the religious and educational annals of America, being a grandson of President Eliphalet Nott, of Union College. He is a brother of Bishop Potter, of New York.

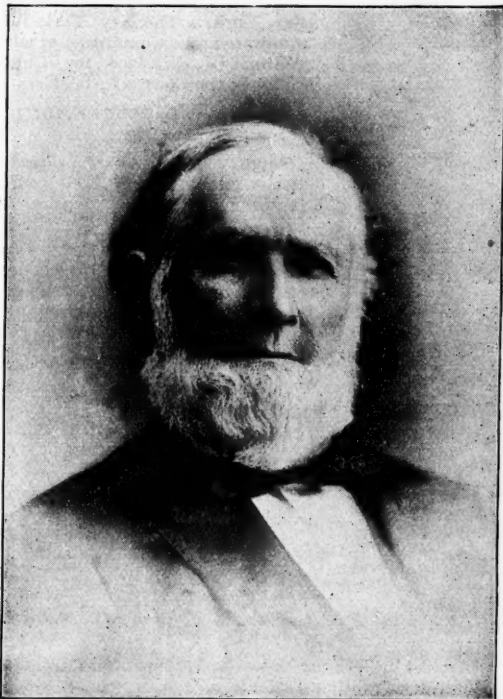
*In the Field of Education.* The educational year opens prosperously throughout the country, although there is little to note as of exceptional interest. With the settlement of the difficulty at Brown University, New England's educational life and work is very tranquil. New York is interested in the transfer of the seat of Columbia University from the old buildings to the magnificent new site on Morningside Heights. The probability of the election of Mr. Low as mayor naturally causes some talk about his pos-

sible successor as president of Columbia. The great item of educational progress to be noted in New York City is the opening of a series of high schools. Our progressive Western cities are most of them, perhaps, not aware that the public-school system of New York has hitherto lacked any general provision for secondary education. Large gifts and bequests at Peoria, Ill., are about to give the country a new educational center of some importance. The University of California has wealthy friends who promise to pay for developments of the most magnificent character; while its friendly rival, the Stanford University, is also prosperous. The Hon. William L. Wilson leaves politics behind him to assume the duties of the presidency of the old Washington and Lee University in Virginia. Our readers will enjoy a singularly clear and instructive article which we present in this number from the pen of an American woman, Miss Blauvelt, who has just returned from post-graduate studies in the English university towns. Her account sheds much light upon the position of women students at Oxford and Cambridge. The examination system in the English universities, as she explains it, may well make us thankful for so much of emancipation as our educational life in this country has attained. Every year we make some progress away from the old methods of artificial cram, grind, and reliance upon the stultifying machinery of examinations. There is still too much of all this, however, especially in our graded public schools. A cartoon that we publish this month from *Wasp*, of San Francisco, directs attention to the evil of forcing children to pursue too many branches of study and to worry their brains over too many text-books. Happily, our educational men are beginning to favor simple and natural methods.

*The Literary World.* The literary output of the autumn publishing season at least indicates no lack of industry on the part of our authors. The *Dial* announces by name no fewer than eleven hundred books that are to be placed on the market by American publishers this fall. Those who suppose that these are chiefly books of fiction should look the list over to have their preconceptions corrected. The departments of history, biography, and general literature are very strong and notable, while science, politics, philosophy, aesthetics, and religion are represented by many volumes that promise well. The American public, in its story-reading, is showing a very wholesome preference for books based upon phases of our own life and history—such books as Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Son of the Old Dominion,"



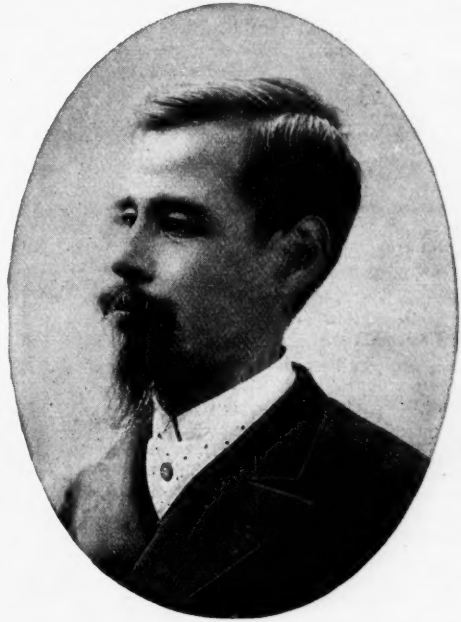
the Kentucky stories of Allen and Fox, and the Western stories of Hamlin Garland, Octave Thanet, Ella Higginson, and others. The novel that has occasioned the most comment throughout the English-speaking world in the past month has been Hall Caine's "The Christian." Everybody in England has been reading it and talking about it, from Mr. Gladstone down. Some comments upon it will be found in our department of book notices. The portrayal of present-day Christianity in this powerful novel has led to much discussion in serious British circles; and this reminds us of the fact that the chief literary topic of Germany this month has had to do with a drama dealing vitally with Christian history and morals. This play, by Sudermann—at present perhaps the foremost novelist of Germany—is entitled "Johannes," and it is founded upon the story of the beheading of John the Baptist, with Herod, Herodias, and Salome as prominent characters in the drama. The authorities at Berlin prohibited the play, under the terms of a law which was supposed to be obsolete prohibiting the stage presentation of Biblical scenes and characters. A great discussion has ensued, the German public opinion seeming in the main to support Sudermann as against the authorities.



THE LATE HENRY W. SAGE.

#### Obituary Notes.

In the list of the month's necrology on another page will be found the names of a number of well-known persons. From the international point of view, the most distinguished name in the list is that of Count Mutsu of Japan, for many years minister to the United States, and afterward the foreign minister who



THE LATE COUNT MUTSU OF JAPAN.

negotiated the treaty with China. Among Englishmen the best-known name is that of Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, for many years editor of the *Spectator*, a journalist and critic of the highest order of talent. Coming to our own country, perhaps the most prominent name is that of Mr. Henry W. Sage, president of the board of trustees of Cornell University, whose long career was marked by great business success and conspicuous philanthropy. His benefactions to Cornell alone would probably sum up two millions of dollars. Mrs. John Drew was the most famous woman whose death occurred in the month of our record. She was an actress of the old school, trained in every conceivable branch of her art, and eminently worthy of the respect and esteem in which she was held. She was born in 1820, and continued in the successful exercise of her profession when she was well beyond the age of seventy. Her stage experience covered a period of more than sixty years.

# RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From August 21 to September 20, 1897.)

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

August 23.—The New York Republican County Committee invites all the anti-Tammany organizations of Greater New York to a conference.

August 25.—The Police Board of New York City retires Chief Conlin at his own request and appoints Acting Inspector John McCullagh in his place.

August 30.—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee declares the seat of William F. Harrity in the National Committee vacant.

August 31.—Democratic primaries in South Carolina choose John S. McLaurin as candidate for the United States Senate for the full term.

September 1.—The Citizens' Union of New York City names Seth Low as its candidate for mayor of Greater New York.

September 2.—Nebraska Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans unite on candidates for State offices.

September 9.—Gold Democrats in Ohio nominate Julius Dexter for governor.

September 11.—Brig.-Gen. George D. Ruggles, Adjutant-General U. S. A., is placed on the retired list; Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Breck is appointed adjutant-general.... The Republican campaign is opened in Ohio.

September 13.—Seth Low's letter accepting the nomination of the Citizens' Union for mayor of Greater New York is made public.

September 14.—Senator Wellington resigns the chairmanship of the Maryland Republican State Committee.

September 15.—The twelve super-

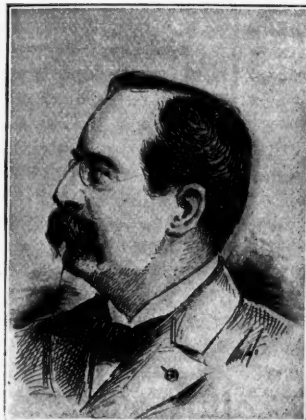


HON. W. F. POWELL, OF NEW JERSEY,  
Minister to Haiti.

September 16.—The New York Republican County Committee passes resolutions in favor of a "straight ticket" at the coming municipal election.

September 17.—The administration at Washington decides to send a body of troops to St. Michael's, Alaska.

September 18.—



DR. VON HOLLEBEN.  
(Germany's New Ambassador to the United States.)

President McKinley appoints Silas C. Croft Surveyor of the Port of New York.... The New York Republican State Committee names William J. Wallace for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

## POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

August 24.—An extraordinary session of the Congress of Salvador passes a bill for the adoption of the gold standard.

August 27.—Premier Azcarraga, of Spain, announces that the policy of his predecessor, the late Canovas del Castillo, will remain unchanged.

August 28.—A new ministry is appointed in Uruguay.

September 2.—Gen. Ignacio Andrade is elected President of Venezuela.

September 10.—Peace is concluded between the government of Uruguay and the insurgents.

September 11.—Costa Rica adopts the gold standard.

September 16.—The Mexican Congress meets.

September 17.—A revolution in Guatemala, headed by Prospero Morales, is reported to have succeeded.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

August 23.—President Faure, of France, is welcomed in Russia by the czar.

August 27.—Corea cedes to Russia an island near Fusan for a coaling station.

August 30.—A commercial treaty between Japan and Portugal is signed.



FIELD MARSHAL BLUMENTHAL.  
(Who recently celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his entrance to the Prussian army.)

visors of San Francisco are removed from office for malfeasance in office... The Democratic Committee of New York names Hon. Alton B. Parker for chief judge of the Court of Appeals.

September 7.—Lord Salisbury's proposition for an international commission on the revenues of Greece is accepted by the powers.

September 13.—United States Minister Woodford presents his credentials to the Queen Regent of Spain.

September 16.—The French ambassador at Washington, M. J. Patenôtre, is transferred to Madrid.

September 18.—The preliminary treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece is signed at Constantinople.

September 20.—It is announced that Ali Ferukh Bey has been appointed Turkish Minister to the United States.

**INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.**

August 23.—More than 20,000 men are involved in the building-trades strike at Budapest....The International Workingmen's Congress is opened at Zurich.

August 27.—The Bank of Minneapolis closes its doors.

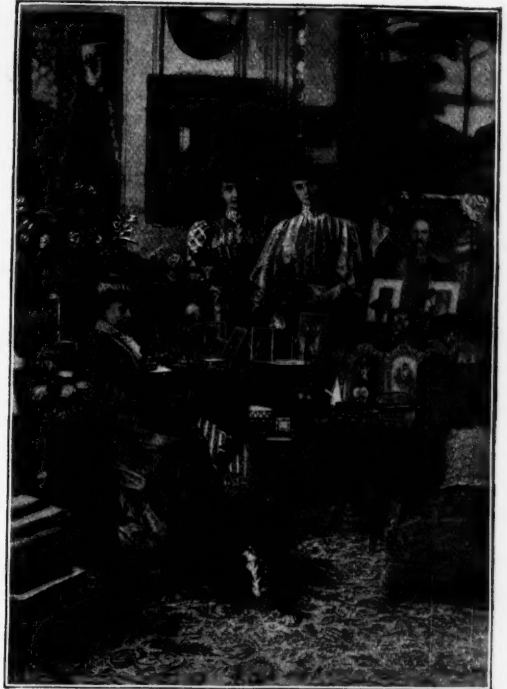
August 29.—An eight-hour demonstration is held in Hyde Park, London, by strikers in the engineering trades.

September 1.—Enrico, a Guatemalan capitalist, fails for a large sum.

September 3.—The coal miners and operators in conference at Columbus, Ohio, come to an agreement for the resumption of work at a rate of 65 cents a ton in the Pittsburg district and 56 cents in Ohio.

September 7.—The Amoskeag Cotton Mills at Manchester, N. H., start on full time, giving employment to 8,000 operatives.

September 8.—The names of the members of the monetary commission selected by the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Convention are announced by Chair-



Princess of Wales.  
Queen of Denmark. Duchess of Cumberland.  
VISITORS AT THE ROYAL DANISH WEDDING.  
(From the *Illustrated London News*.)



KILLARNEY HOUSE, SEAT OF THE EARL OF KENMARE.  
(One of the famous homes of Ireland visited by the Duke and Duchess of York.)  
From the *Illustrated London News*.

man Hanna. They are as follows: Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, Vermont; Charles S. Fairchild and Stuyvesant Fish, New York; Stewart Patterson, Pennsylvania; T. G. Bush, Alabama; J. W. Fries, North Carolina; W. B. Dean, Minnesota; George E. Leighton, Missouri; Robert S. Taylor, Indiana; Prof. J. L. Laughlin, Illinois; and Louis A. Garrett, California.

September 10.—The men employed in reconstruction of the Metropolitan Street Railway of New York go on strike because of delay in the payment of their wages; a settlement is soon reached.

September 13.—Most of the bituminous coal miners of the Pittsburg district resume work on the sixty-five-cent basis, and the general strike is ended.

September 15.—The English Shipbuilders' Federation calls out the shipwrights in a strike of sympathy with that of the engineering trades.

## DEEDS OF VIOLENCE.

August 25.—President Borda, of Uruguay, is assassinated in Montevideo.

August 30.—Two deputy sheriffs are killed by "moonshiners" in Pope County, Ala.; four other deputies are seriously wounded.

September 1.—The Mayor of Toulon, France, is stabbed by a Corsican socialist, an employee of the city.

September 10.—Much damage is done by the explosion of dynamite bombs at St. Martin, near Ferrol, Spain.... Deputy sheriffs fire into a crowd of striking miners at Lattimer, Pa., killing more than 20 and wounding 40 others.

September 15.—Five men accused of burglary are lynched at Versailles, Ind.

September 16.—A man throws himself upon President Diaz, of Mexico, but is arrested before he accomplishes any violence; later the assailant is stabbed to death in his prison cell by a mob.

## OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

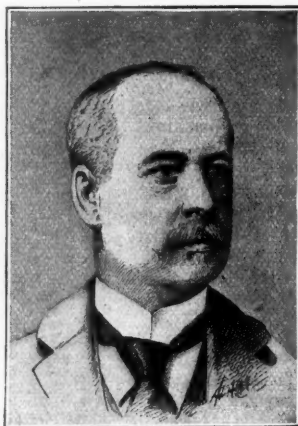
August 24.—President McKinley attends the meeting of the G. A. R. in Buffalo, N. Y.... The investigation of the Paris Bazaar disaster is concluded.

August 26.—Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania, is chosen commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and Cincinnati as the place of the next annual encampment.

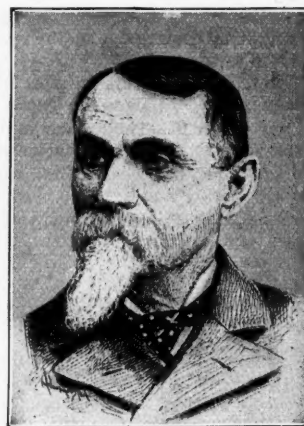
August 27.—Marriage of Prince Charles of Sweden to Princess Ingeborg of Denmark.... William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, is chosen president of the American Bar Association at its Cleveland meeting.

August 28.—The horse Star Pointer paces a mile at Readville, Mass., in 1:59¼, breaking the world's pacing record.

August 31.—The Zionist Conference at Basle, Switzerland, adopts schemes for the centralization of the movement and the raising of a fund of \$50,000,000.



CHARLES S. MELLEN,  
President of the Northern Pacific  
Railway.



CAPT. JOHN HEALY,  
'King of the Klondyke.'

September 1.—The corporation of Brown University votes to request President Andrews to withdraw his resignation.

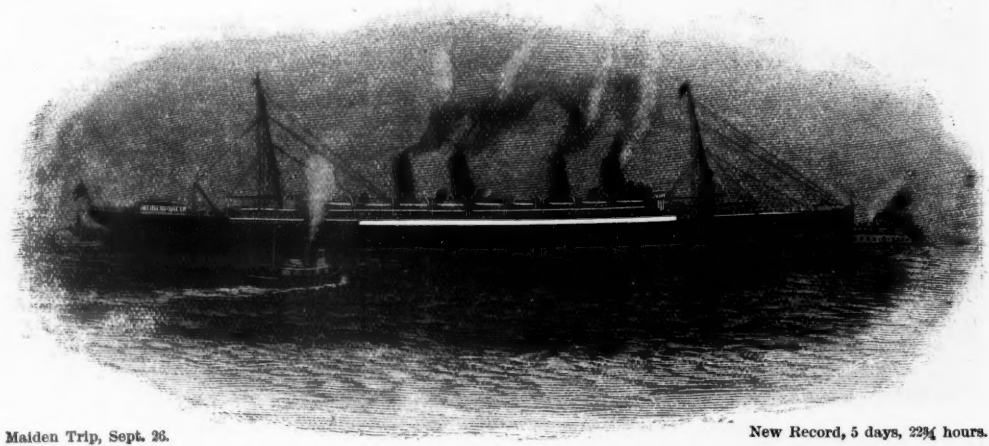
September 3.—The members of the Jackson-Harmsworth arctic expedition arrived at London, having spent three winters in Franz Josef Land.

September 6.—The existence of yellow fever in Ocean Springs, Miss., and New Orleans, La., is officially declared.

September 8.—In a collision on the Santa Fé Railroad near Emporia, Kan., 12 persons are killed and many others seriously injured.

September 9.—A typhoon off the Japanese coast wrecks the Norwegian bark *Alette*, with the loss of 10 lives.

September 10.—In a railroad collision near Newcastle, Colo., about 30 persons are killed.



Maiden Trip, Sept. 26.

New Record, 5 days, 23¼ hours.

NEW STEAMSHIP "KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE," OF NORTH GERMAN LLOYD LINE—LONGEST VESSEL AFLOAT.



September 11.—Martial law is declared in and about Hazleton, Pa.; the State troops are commanded by General Gobin.

September 13.—Yellow fever appears in Mobile, Ala.



THE LATE MRS. JOHN DREW.

September 14.—Many lives are lost in Texas hurricanes.

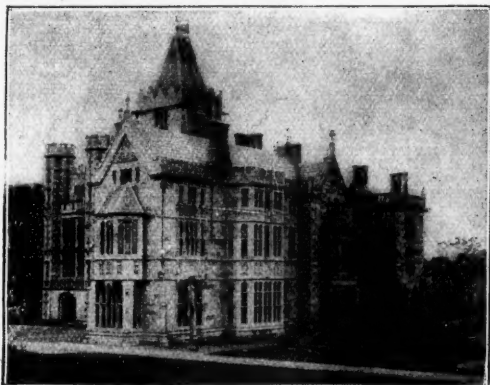
September 17.—In the fighting on the Afghan frontier the British losses are heavy; two officers are killed and General Jeffreys is wounded.

September 18.—Stockholm celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Oscar's accession to the throne of Sweden and Norway.

#### OBITUARY.

August 22.—James W. Paul, the oldest member of the Philadelphia bar, 81....The Duke of Ujest, 81.

August 25.—Count Mutsu, former Minister of Foreign



ADARE MANOR, SEAT OF THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN  
(Visited by the Duke and Duchess of York.)  
From the *Illustrated London News*.

Affairs of Japan....Señor J. Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay.

August 26.—Dr. E. A. Sheldon, principal of the New York State Normal School at Oswego, 74....Rt. Hon. Sir George Osborne Morgan, member of the British Parliament, 71.

August 30.—Daniel G. Rollins, former District Attorney and Surrogate of New York City, 55....Erastus Corning, financier, of Albany, N. Y., 70.

August 31.—Mrs. John Drew, the distinguished actress, 77.

September 1.—Rt. Rev. Nelson Somerville Rulison, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, 55.

September 2.—State Senator Joseph Mullin, of New York, 49....Col. George Bliss, of New York City, 67.

September 4.—Benjamin Brewster, of the International Navigation Company, 69....Marquis de Rochambeau.



THE LATE BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD.  
(Died August 10.)

September 5.—Robert Bleakley, president of the advisory board of the International Commercial Congress, which met in Philadelphia last June.

September 7.—Hon. Edward Lillie Pierce, the Boston lawyer and author, 68....Hon. Sir Louis William Cave, judge of the British Court of Justice, 65.

September 8.—Sir Everett Millais, 41....Col. Isaac W. Avery, formerly editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*.

September 9.—Franz Aurelias Pulzky, the Hungarian archaeologist and publicist, 83.

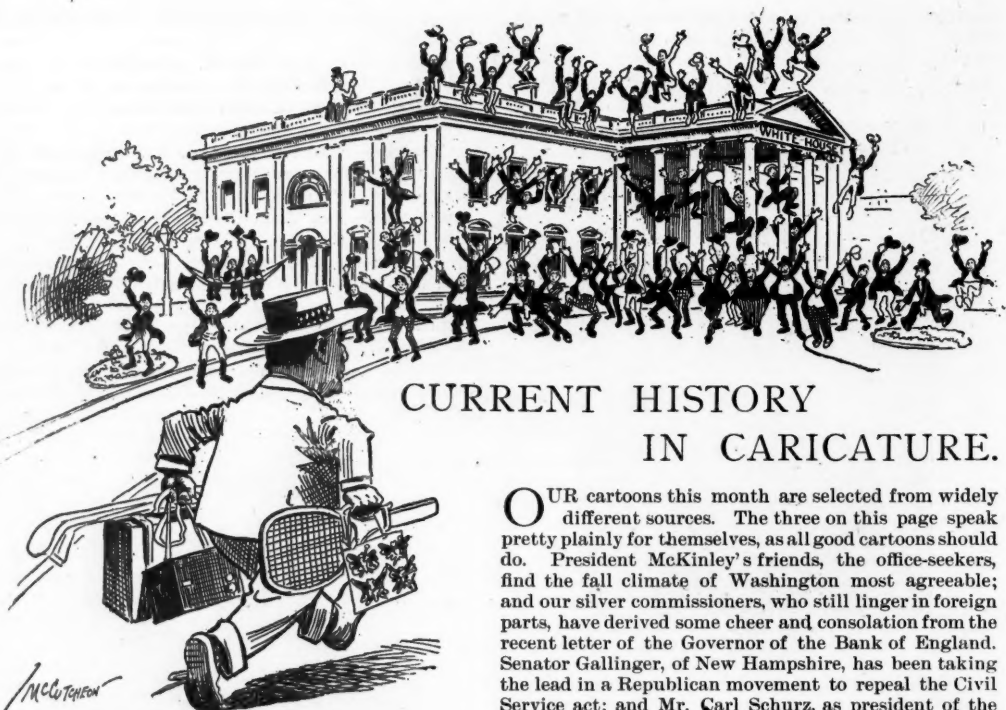
September 10.—Ex-Congressman Theodore Lyman, of Massachusetts, 64.

September 11.—Justice John Sedgwick, of the New York Supreme Court, 68....John Frederick Townsend, of Albany, N. Y., 72.

September 12.—Judge Augustus H. Fenn, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, 53....Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, a well-known writer on Methodism, 82.

September 15.—Sir William Charles Windeyer, former chief judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

September 17.—Henry W. Sage, one of the chief benefactors of Cornell University, 83.



## CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

OUR cartoons this month are selected from widely different sources. The three on this page speak pretty plainly for themselves, as all good cartoons should do. President McKinley's friends, the office-seekers, find the fall climate of Washington most agreeable; and our silver commissioners, who still linger in foreign parts, have derived some cheer and consolation from the recent letter of the Governor of the Bank of England. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, has been taking the lead in a Republican movement to repeal the Civil Service act; and Mr. Carl Schurz, as president of the Civil Service Reform Association, has paid his respects to the Senator in a surprising manner, well illustrated by the cartoon that we reproduce from *Life*.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY (returning from his vacation):  
"Goodness! They're still waiting for me."  
From the *Record* (Chicago).



THE BANK OF ENGLAND'S ONE-FIFTH SILVER RESERVE.  
THE OLD LADY TO OUR BIMETALLIC COMMISSIONERS:  
"Well, boys, how do you like the taste of that?"  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

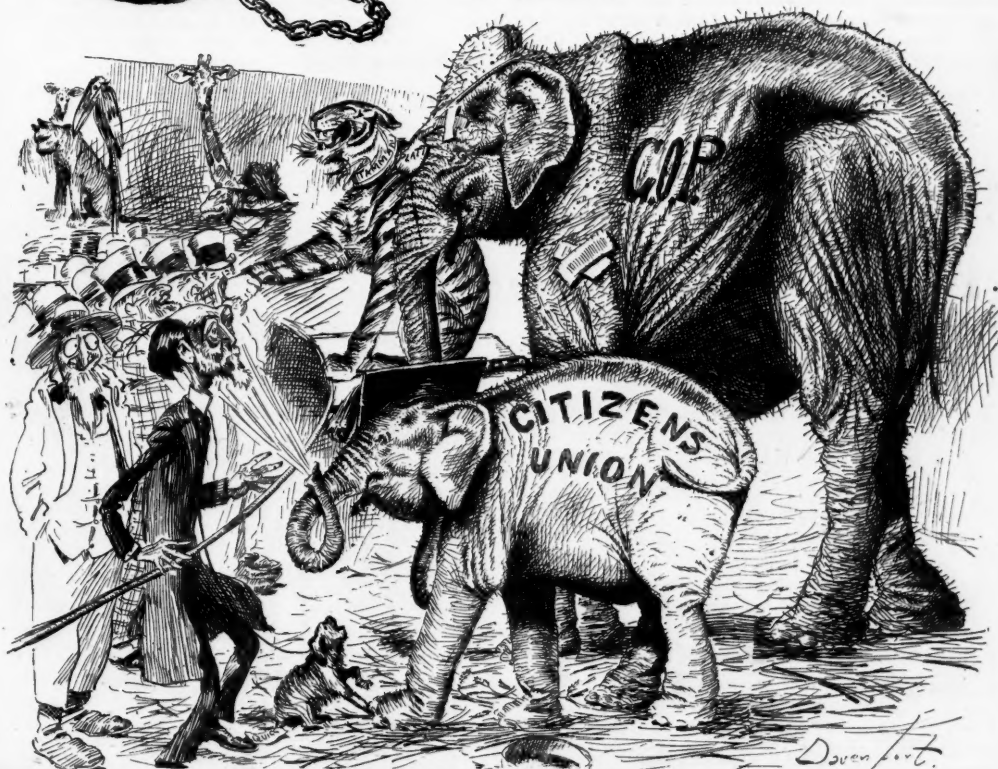


ON THE WISDOM OF MEDDLING WITH EXTINGUISHED VOLCANOES.  
"Here, Senator, I will leave you to your reflections, with assurance that if you wish to continue this conversation I shall with pleasure be at your service."—Carl Schurz.  
From *Life* (New York).

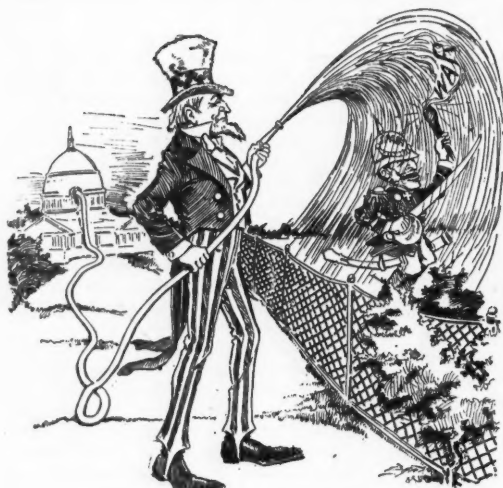


The caricaturists of the New York papers have naturally been giving their particular attention to phases of the municipal contest. Mr. Bush, by the way, has transferred his allegiance from the *Herald* to the *World*; and he has been engaged in the laudable task of upholding the point of view of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Davenport, in the *Journal*, has not seemed to be deeply attached to the fortunes of any one of the contending groups, but he has drawn a series of cartoons assailing Mr. Platt in quite the fierce manner of his work last fall against Mr. Hanna. Mr. Bush and Mr. Davenport are duly represented on this page.

The double cartoon at the bottom of the opposite page is from our Mexican contemporary, *El Hijo del Ahuizote*. It sets in contrast Spain's pretended civilization and Cuba's alleged savagery. One-half of the picture shows the civilized Spaniards dancing and drinking champagne in their joy over the death of the Cuban general Maceo last year. The other half represents the respectful tone of Cuban sentiment and the decorous behavior of the Cuban patriots, when they received the news



THE NEW BABY ELEPHANT IN THE POLITICAL ZOO.  
From the *Journal* (New York).



HE CAN PROLONG IT.

The rainy season in Cuba has caused a suspension of hostilities this summer. Uncle Sam might easily prolong the season.—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

of the assassination of their great enemy, Prime Minister Canovas. The suggestiveness of this cartoon renders it one of the most striking of the season.

The Minneapolis *Journal* offers the idea that Uncle Sam might turn on his hose and prolong the rainy sea-

ALPHONSO XIII., THE CHILD MARTYR OF SPAIN.  
From *Le Rire* (Paris).

son in Cuba; while the portrait of King Alphonso of Spain, drawn by the caricaturist of *Le Rire*, of Paris, shows the prevailing French opinion that the outlook for the present régime in Spain is ominous. There is likely soon to be sensational Spanish news.

"CIVILIZED" SPAIN AND "SAVAGE" CUBA—A CONTRAST.—From *El Ahutzote* (Mexico).





LUCK AT LAST!

CERES (to British farmer): "Let me introduce Miss Prosperity."

FARMER: "Law, miss, you do be quite a stranger in these parts! Well, I'm heartily glad to see ye, and I hope ye've come to stay!"—From *Punch* (London).

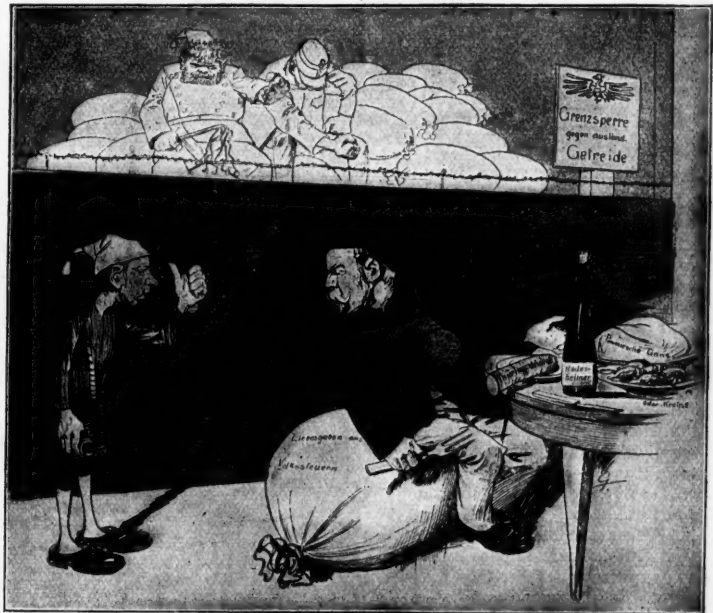


ON THE PROSPERITY TRACK.

G. O. P.: "I'm something of a star-pointer myself."  
From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

of the towns from getting now, as formerly, the surplus Russian crop at low prices. This question of the relation of high prices to prosperity is a decidedly puzzling one; and it can hardly be expected that the producer and the consumer should look at the thing in precisely the same way.

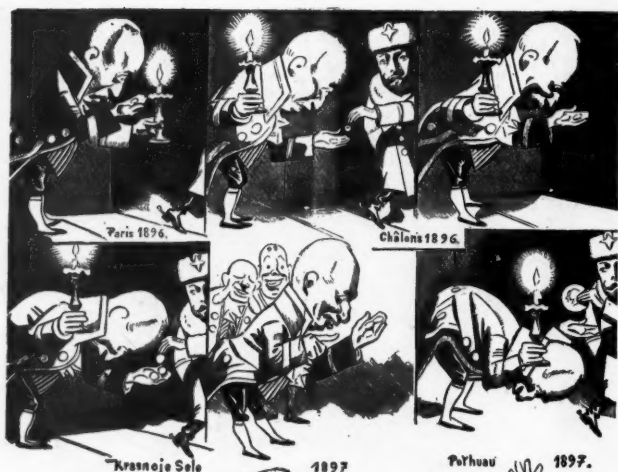
The high price of wheat has afforded the cartoonists an opportunity they have made use of from a great many different points of view. Most of the American cartoons on the subject have treated "dollar wheat" as synonymous with the return of prosperity. It happens that the English wheat crop—although never anywhere near sufficient for the home demand—has this year turned out uncommonly well; and from the point of view of the land-owners and farmers of England the condition of the wheat market has seemed very fortunate. It is this view that Tenniel expresses in his cartoon in *Punch*, which we reproduce herewith. But we might have reproduced several European cartoons that show the other side of the situation—those that allude ominously to the prospect of a rise in the price of a poor man's loaf of bread. The German cartoon from *Ulk* on this page shows the burghers' protest against the high tariff on grain and breadstuffs, which has been adopted for the benefit of the land-owners of Germany and which prevents the workingmen



THE GERMAN TARIFF ON BREADSTUFFS.

THE GERMAN BURGHER: "I'm so hungry. Can't I bring in the Russian crop that I used to get so cheaply?"

THE CUSTOMS OFFICIAL: "For shame, you unpatriotic wretch! Don't you see that I myself also only eat food of German production?"—From *Ulk* (Berlin).



FRANCE HAS GOT THE BIG TIP (TRINKGELD) FROM RUSSIA AT LAST.  
From Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

President Faure's trip to Russia has given the European cartoonists a subject very much to their liking. The German comic papers have been particularly sarcastic. The drawing at the top of this page, from *Kladderadatsch*, represents France, personified by President Faure, as merely a taker of tips and bribes from Russia—the last tip (*trinkgeld*) being a big medal with the word "*Alliés*" stamped upon it. The artist means to imply that Russia finds it convenient to use France for her own purpose, chiefly financial, and that the alliance is really a very one-sided affair.

An artist in *Punch* traces the possible evolution of President Faure from a plain merchant at Havre, through the Presidency

and the Russian trip to the throne of France. President Faure is a sensible and tactful gentleman, and is not likely to lose his balance as he sits on the crest of this high tide of fame. Nor does he labor under the delusion of the extremists who suppose that the Russian alliance will forthwith restore to France the lost provinces. A cartoon that we reproduce in our "Progress of the World" department shows somewhat amusingly two totally different constructions placed upon the success of President Faure's visit to Russia.

The small cartoon on this page represents Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria in his recent act of homage to his liege lord, the Sultan of Turkey. We have commented upon the incident in our "Progress of the World" department. It remains to be seen how substantial Ferdinand's reward will be.



FERDINAND OF BULGARIA: "A crown is worth a kiss of the hand."  
From Kladderadatsch.



THE EVOLUTION OF FELIX FAURE—TUNATUS THE FIRST.  
From Punch (London).

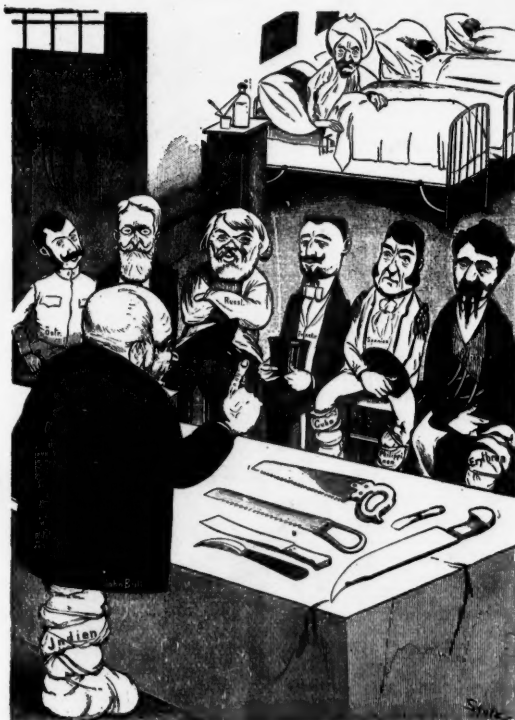
The continental papers, German as well as French, are never too busy with their home questions to have their fling at John Bull. There would be much less innocent mirth all the way from the British channel to the Bosphorus if press censors forbade the publication of jokes, pictorial and otherwise, on England as personified in the character of John Bull. In the cartoon at the top of this page *Ulk* calls attention to the isolation of England, and represents John Bull as sadly singing the song "Forsaken, forsaken," while the young ladies of the dual and triple alliances amuse themselves at his expense. In the cartoon from *Kladderadatsch* John Bull lectures the European powers on the way to deal with Turkey as the sick man, strongly advocating amputation. Meanwhile he has a very bad leg of his own



ALL BY HIS LONE SELF.  
(John Bull's plaintive lay while the two alliances only laugh at his grief):

"Verlassen, verlassen,  
Verlassen bin ich  
Wie der stein aus der strasse."

From *Ulk* (Berlin).



THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS.

JOHN BULL (as the lecturer): "It won't do to trifle with the case of this sick man any longer. A diseased member must be gotten rid of, and for my part I favor amputation."

VOICES IN THE BACKGROUND: "O Allah! he speaks the truth."—From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

(India), and Spain and Italy also appear to need surgical treatment. It is the old moral of the physician who needs a dose of his own medicine.

The small cartoon at the bottom of the page has obvious reference to the disturbance of England's Indian empire. The "mad mullah" has frightened the elephant on which the Empress of India rides, and John Bull is trying to reassure her alarmed majesty. Herr Stutz, of *Kladderadatsch*, who has drawn two of the cartoons on this page, is one of the most effective caricaturists of Europe.



DO NOT BE ANXIOUS, MY LADY; IT IS ONLY A MAD MULLAH!  
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE EDUCATIONAL KLONDYKE. —From *Wasp* (San Francisco).

On this page the cartoonist of *Wasp*, San Francisco's comic paper, expresses his sympathy with the school-boy dragging his impedimenta of text-books up the Klondyke path to the high school. The lad is entitled to a more general sympathy than he has yet received.

The cartoonist of the Chicago *Times-Herald* does not seem to appreciate the meekness and disinterestedness of our well-known labor leaders—as the two pictures at

the bottom of this page duly attest. He goes so far as to intimate that the conference called to meet in St. Louis last month by Mr. Debs and others had designs upon the public crib. We think he is mistaken.



DEBS IN HIS DUAL ROLE.

"The great leader" in the "coming conflict" as he sees himself and as the public sees him.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



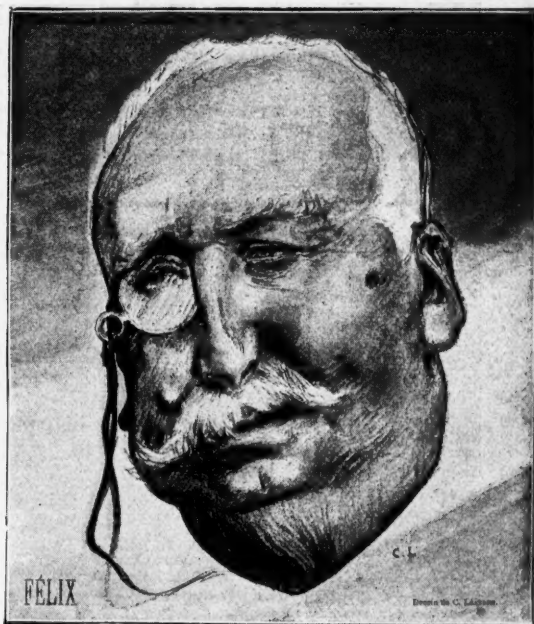
THE REAL REASON FOR THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.  
From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



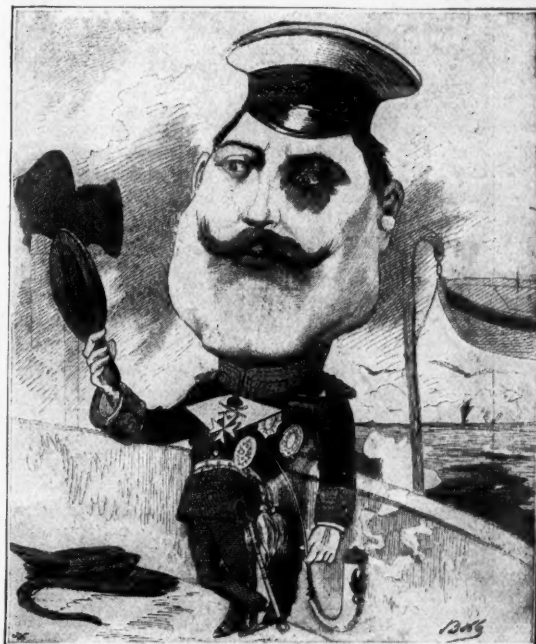
KAISER WILHELM II.—From *Le Rire* (Paris).

*Le Rire*, the Parisian comic paper, has of late been publishing a series of caricature portraits of the rulers of Europe. One of these (Queen Victoria) we reproduced two months ago. On this page we give *Le Rire's* idea of the heads of state respectively of Germany and France. Bobb, the cartoonist of *La Silhouette*, also tries his hand at a picture of the Emperor William, while a Stuttgart caricaturist indulges in a quiet joke at the expense of Herr Dr. Miquel, who is trying on Bismarck's clothes, and of Monsieur Faure, who is wondering how he would look in a Napoleon make-up.

On the next and closing page of this department will

FELIX FAURE.—From *Le Rire* (Paris).

be found two English cartoons at the expense of Mr. Hall Caine—a part of the price that industrious literary gentleman must pay for the greatness he has brought upon himself.

NEW RULERS IN OLD CLOTHES—MIQUEL IN BERLIN, FAURE IN PARIS  
From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).KAISER WILHELM, BY BOBB.  
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



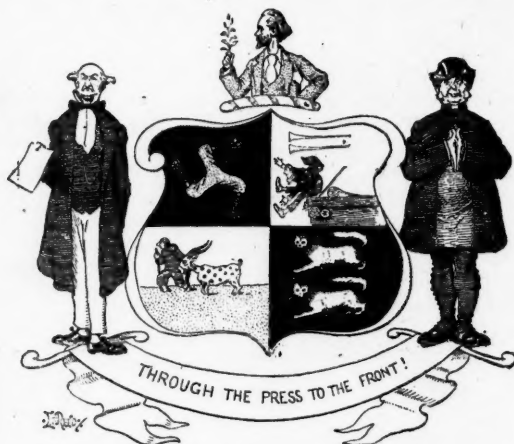
MR. HALL CAINE AT WORK.

The hour "when the brain is incomparably at its best" (see interview in the *Daily News*, Thursday, August 5, 1897). It is Mr. Hall Caine's habit to rouse himself before sunrise and get to work in the very small hours of the morning.

From the *Westminster Budget*.



SUDERMANN THE MARTYR.  
From *Ulk* (Berlin).



"PUNCH'S" READY-MADE COAT OF ARMS FOR HALL CAINE,  
FIRST LORD MANXMAN.

(Arms: Quarterly; first, three human legs conjoined at the thigh and flexed in a triangle garnished and hygienically knickered proper running gaily through several editions; second, under a flourish proper of trumpets a Christian in broadcloth issuant pêle-mêle from a printing-press; third, sable a scapegoat preceded in triumph by a bondsman more or less accurately portrayed; fourth, two manx cats passant with sensational tales sported and displayed, specially contributed by the present holder of the title. Crest: An author of distinction æsthetically habited proper, charged in outrecuidance with a sprig of the ma(n)x beerbohm effrontée for réclame. Supporters: Dexter, an ancient statesman void of guile, inveigled, drawn, and exploited to the full; sinister, a dignitary of the Church radiant in approbation, scenting purple patches for delivery in a rural diocese arrayed proper to the nines. Second Motto: "And the harvest shall be mine.")



HOW TO BUILD A UNIVERSITY.  
From *Life* (New York).

# SIR ISAAC HOLDEN.

BY MRS. EMILY CRAWFORD.

[On August 12 there died at the advanced age of ninety years a famous old English inventor, manufacturer, millionaire, philanthropist, and public man, whose practical philosophy of life was full of uncommon interest, and about whom many paragraphs have been making the rounds of the newspapers. Sir Isaac Holden, as one of the merest incidents of his career, conferred upon the world the inexpressibly useful invention of the lucifer match. American readers have heard enough of this noble and venerable specimen of the English-speaking race at its best to thank us for presenting a sketch of his personality and career. Mrs. Emily Crawford, who writes our sketch, is the world-famed Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* and the most eminent woman journalist of our times. She writes from an intimate friendship with the late Sir Isaac Holden and his family.—THE EDITOR.]

IN a time when the evening papers live on sport and muscular development is thought the great object of life, a character sketch of Sir Isaac Holden may have remedial use. It will appeal to those who have high principles, high morals, a high, sweet, charitable, and persevering spirit in conduct. Grosser mortals will be interested in Sir Isaac Holden's material success. They will be glad to hear something about a man who kept himself in perfect health up to the age of ninety, and left the largest industrial plant of its kind on the face of the earth.

The ordinary English conception of success is too often low. Mere personal advancement in life, mere money-getting and title-getting, and living in a palatial house, and riding in a fine carriage, and sailing in a fine yacht, and being visited by royalty, and cutting up well when one dies, will do.

If Dives throws crumbs to Lazarus in the form of checks duly announced in the papers, he is lauded as a benefactor of his species. The one thing that redeems this low conception of success is a liking for what is plucky. Now, as a plucky person Sir Isaac Holden was a match for Jack the Giant-killer, and every whit as resourceful. I am sorry I have not the pen of a Plutarch to bring out this and other rare points of his personality.

Sir Isaac was what Louis Quatorze failed to be—a hero to his valet. I had the privilege of being on visits at Sir Isaac's beautiful place on the moors above Keighley and at his flat in Queen Anne's Mansions. I can speak of his demeanor toward his servants, who were really treated as his friends. I never saw more excellent people; they were devoted to "the master." The valet, Mr. Berry, had at the time of his death served him twenty-three years. He never in all that time noticed a shade of ill-humor on his face or heard an impatient word cross his lips.

Fortune is said to be blind, a reason, perhaps, why Sir Isaac never trusted her. He worked by wit and not by witchcraft. He was a shrewd, patient, and amused searcher into natural law. It was fun to Sir Isaac to turn a seemingly harsh and threatening law of nature into a good servant. He took as much interest in a task of this sort as vulgar people do in solving a conundrum. His fancy was fed with science, his mind was at once strong and delicate, serious and playful. It was in ready sympathy with every mind, however uncultured, that was groping its way to light. It was in full communion with minds that were in the light. Sir Isaac had none of the defects of old age, but all its peculiar virtues. He had the mellowness of that November season, peculiar, I believe, to France, which the French call St. Martin's summer. It is the afterglow of bright autumn days, but without the mournful something that fills the air in autumnal evenings. Serene and cheerful almost to the last, his mind retained its flexibility and openness. His intellectual interests were still fresh and lively, the sympathetic side of his nature without callosity. His last act was to send five hundred pounds sterling to the Keighley Hospital Fund in a letter to the mayor expressing his regret that the long and agreeable relations between himself and the Keighley people should come to an end "through the ordinance of nature."

Sir Isaac's name is to be added to the roll of little great men, embracing Plato, Pepin the Short, Henri IV., Sir Isaac Newton, Napoleon, Thiers, Guizot, Lord John Russell.

Sir Isaac Holden at no time could have held much dross. His forbears would have eliminated it. He had little in himself to struggle against. The fights were chiefly with the outer world. All the giants to be slain were material. His arms were purely moral and intellectual. The sense of duty was innate and strong; he found in

it his guardian angel. From youth to age his strength lay in a clear, unimpassioned perception of the truth. No bias warped his singularly lucid mind. He saw well what he ought to do, and was not long in learning how to do it. A sweet and even temper stood him in good stead. So did the modesty that kept him from standing in his own light.

Sir Isaac was born, brought up, lived, and died in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, in which he was for thirty years a local preacher. He never felt drawn toward any other church. His grandparents were converted by Wesley, whom his father remembered. Sir Isaac Holden owed a good deal to the moral support of Methodist ministers, and was twice deterred by poor health from entering the ministry. He was, however, what is known in the Methodist Church as an "accepted candidate for the ministry."

Who were Sir Isaac Holden's forbears? He told me that the name of Holden or Olden is Norse, and that probably he was of Scandinavian descent. He had heard that his people some generations back were yeomen, but they came down in the world in the last century. His father had a small farm, but had to eke out its profits by working in a lead mine at Nenthead, near Alston. The vein being exhausted early in this century, he moved to Scotland, his wife's country, to seek employment. She and four children joined him near Glasgow, where he obtained what he sought in a colliery. He bettered himself later by going to the Wellington Pit at Nitshill. There he was engaged as head man. A cottage was rented at Hurler, an adjacent village. It was in this cottage that Sir Isaac drew his first breath on May 7, 1807.

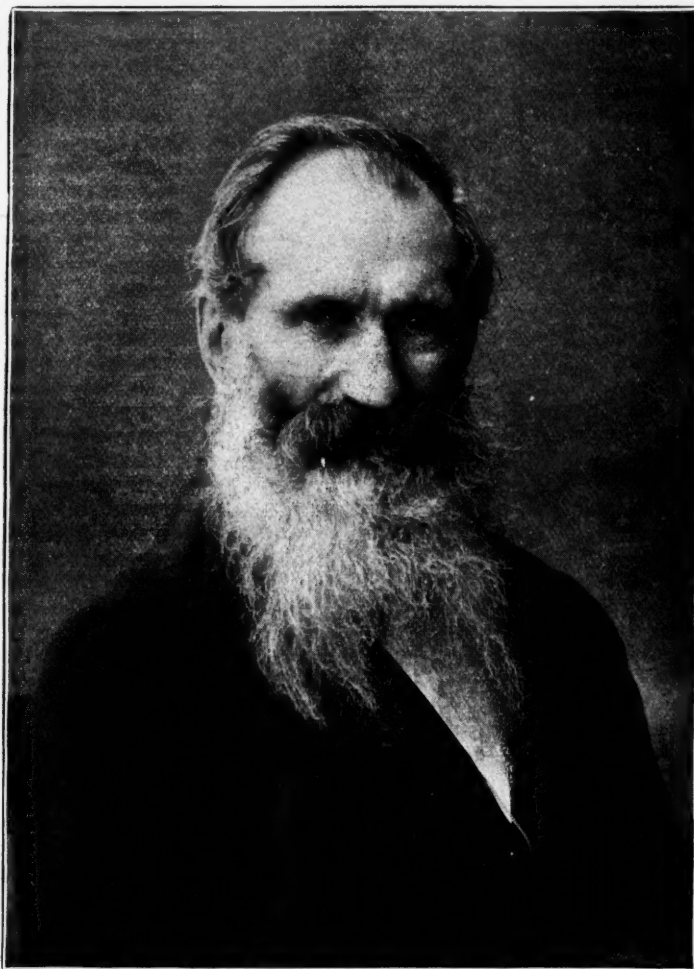
It was not a good time apparently for a collier's weakly child to come into the world. Napoleon was going on conquering and to conquer; the continental blockade was in full force and every branch of British trade was depressed. Chatham had conquered avowedly to push British trade. He had adopted a military policy to serve a nation of manufacturers and shopkeepers. The fat kine flourished for a while, but the lean kine, under the herding of Napoleon, ate them up. Farm rents rose by leaps and bounds; food was almost at famine price; royal dukes grew of unwieldy fatness on admiralty *droits*, naval prizes that George III. claimed for himself and was allowed to take. Wages were low, employment precarious, and the outlook gloomy for the working class. It was a nice time for princes, land-owners, loanmongers, and army contractors, but a fearful time for manufacturers and operatives. Sir Isaac told me that his father left Cumberland because the rent of the little farm was doubled

and that the landlord intended to treble it. "There never was a less patriotic class than those land-owners, who, the royal family aiding, had plunged England into war to defend the king and aristocracy of France, and had fomented and helped to a successful issue the war of American independence." Sir Isaac, but without bitterness, thought of all this when he so steadily supported Sir William Harcourt's budget and voted for the death duties. His father and mother spoke of the period in England that followed the French Revolution as indeed a black time. They were educated and intelligent enough to understand in what way continental events bore upon it. When Napoleon made himself emperor and put away his wife to marry an Austrian princess despair took hold on employers. They feared the power of the usurper had a long lease to run. This success would have the effect of tightening the continental blockade. Many English manufacturers closed their works. Though Paris was then a long way from Glasgow, trade languished in Clydesdale. I was taught long ago that the kick of a fly reached to America; it reaches everywhere.

Sir Isaac attributed his small stature and delicate health to the bad time in which his lot in childhood was cast. His father often had not daily work. Sometimes he only worked twice a week. The War of 1812 gave a dreadful shock to trade. Still, as the Scotch mother said: "Where there was the grace of God there was enough." Her and her husband's faith must have been sorely tried. But it came through the trial. The husband, when not toiling, was cheering, "converting," helping in every way he could, his fellow-villagers. He preached to them, read to them, and set up a night school, where he taught for some years. He then went to live at some distance and started another school, where Isaac received his first lessons. When work fell off at one pit the family moved to another at some distance. Thus they went to Kilbarchan, where there was a grammar school, to which the youngest boy was sent. He thought it a great piece of luck to be born in Scotland at a time when the English working classes had no schools nor mechanics' institutes. But he could not at Kilbarchan go to school as often as his father wished. Day about he was employed as a draw boy at a weaver's and at his lessons. The wage was slender, but with food at famine prices every little was of value. As a draw boy his mind was first drawn to study machinery. This was the initial stage of his career as an inventor.

Napoleon at length fell. Trade revived, but the prices of food were kept up by protective laws. The poor were thus kept in hard bondage





THE LATE SIR ISAAC HOLDEN.

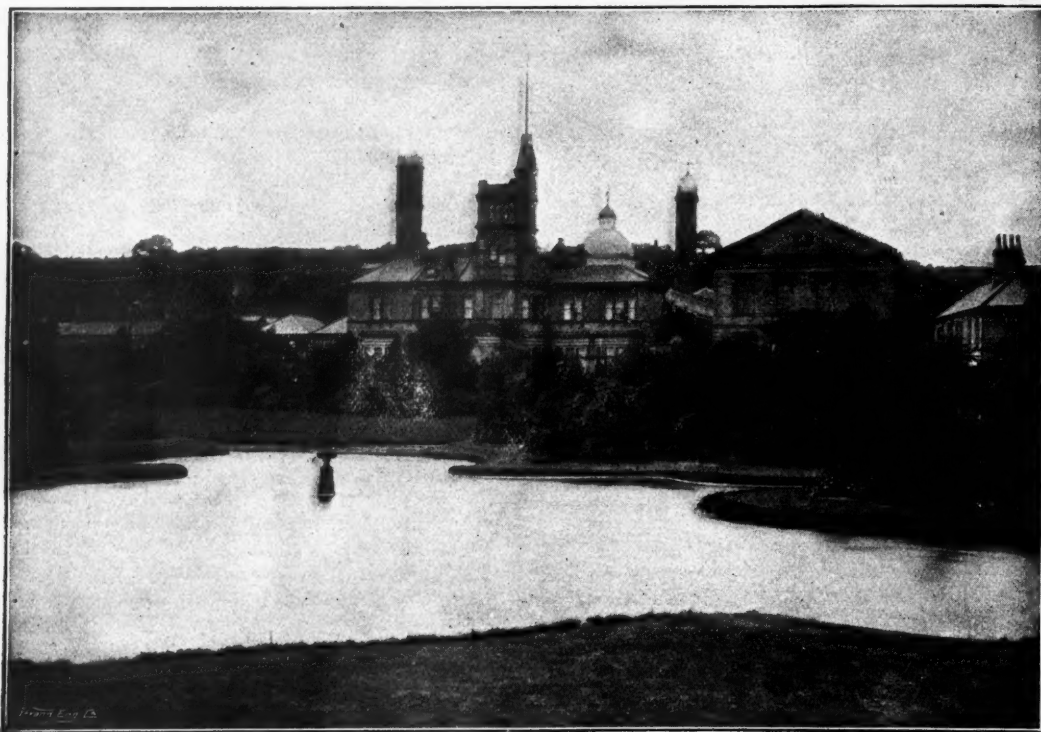
by the land-owners. Sir Isaac heard with wonder the captain of a vessel that traded with Odessa tell how there was spare wheat enough in Odessa to bring white bread down to sixpence a loaf. But high duties kept it out of the British islands.

The Cumberland miner moved from Kilbarchan to Johnstone. Isaac was longing to be helpful and refused to go to school. His father yielded to his desire to work in a factory at fair wages and where there were new machines to study. But the evenings were spent at a night school. When he had well got the machinery into his head the father insisted on his quitting the factory and attending a school kept by a Mr. Fraser. His schoolmaster, Sir Isaac told me, knew Burns. He still burned with anger at his dismissal from

the situation of gauger for writing "A man's a man for a' that." Fraser was nicknamed "Old Radical." He had at his own expense that poem printed as a placard and pasted on cardboards for the boys to learn by heart. They parsed it; the master commented on it; he wanted what was best in Burns to live in his pupils, and he hoped hereafter they would gladly incur dismissal for any good cause. This was education, and the best.

But Johnstone became in time used up. In 1820, "the year George III. died," there was another change of residence. Isaac "minded" going to say good-by to Old Radical, who gave him the news of the king's death and of George IV.'s accession. He added: "If you want to study the new king read Suetonius and Petronius. You will find his counterparts in their works." Isaac was philosopher enough to say: "'The kings of the earth take counsel together,' but what is true and just must live in spite of them."

From Johnstone to Paisley was not a great distance. At Paisley there were relatives on the maternal side. Isaac was apprenticed to an uncle, a shawl weaver, but his feeble health prevented his staying long with him. He wanted to be a minister. This was found impossible; Wesley wanted strong men for the ministry. The father advised him, since he could not serve God in the pulpit, to consecrate his mind to him, and render the gift as beautiful as he could. There was an excellent teacher near, a Mr. Kennedy, a good classical and French scholar. Isaac placed himself under his tuition and remained his pupil over two years, studying Greek, Latin, French, mathematics, and natural history. He was able to read the character sketches that Old Radical thought applicable to George IV. in Latin and Plutarch's Lives in Greek. Kennedy, like Prince Krapotkin, told him that a language could not be taught; it had to be learned. That



OAKWORTH HALL AND WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

was why learning a language was the best mental drill going.

But Isaac's father died in 1826—a year of great distress. The widow “greeted sair,” but allowed religious friends around to cheer her. They spoke of a good Providence for all who honor him in their lives, of the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night. Isaac felt that he must help his mother, and he was drawn toward a Scotch girl, the daughter of Mr. Angus Love. I knew her sister, Miss Jessie Love, of Dunoon, a hearty, friendly, earnest, and intellectual Scotch woman, as young in feeling as a girl of twenty.

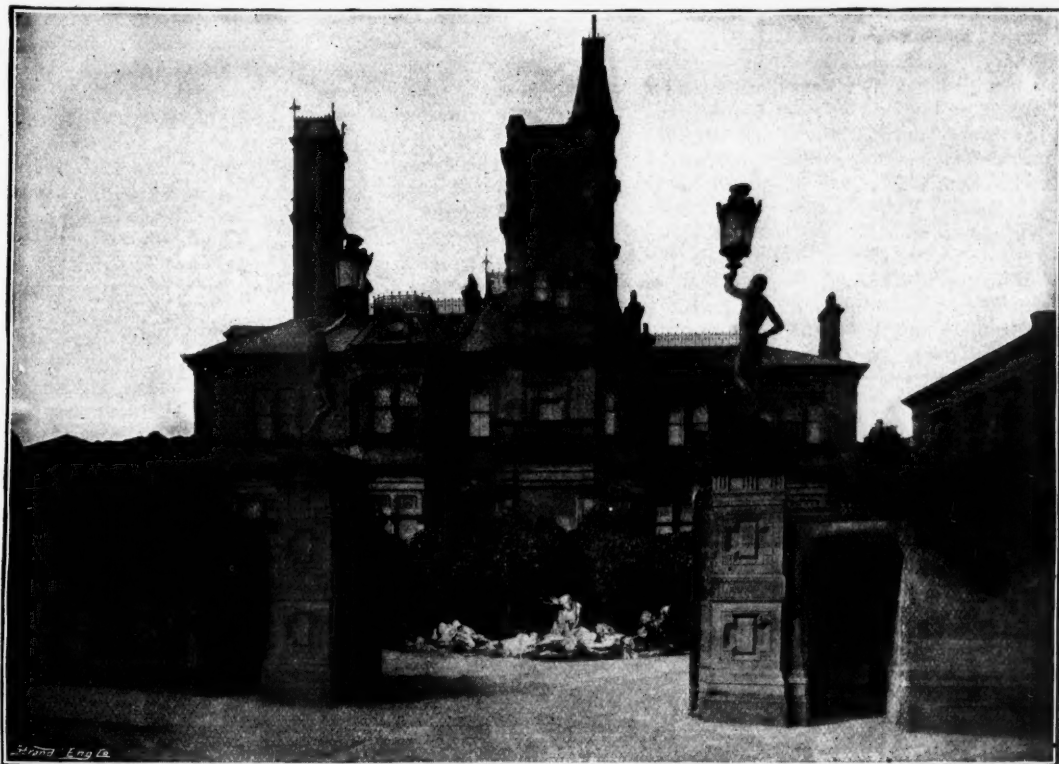
Filial affection and the other sentiment urged Isaac Holden to seek employment as mathematical teacher in an academy at Leeds. But his Methodism did not meet the principal's approval, and he soon left. Another similar situation at the Slaitthwaite Grammar School was given up for the same reason. A third place as French teacher was found at Mr. Greathead's school at Reading. The struggling tutor formed the mechanics' institute there. Indeed, mechanics' institutes were his college until he was over forty. At that of Reading he gave lectures on natural philosophy and chemistry. A demonstration at

a chemical lecture was destined to make a mark in the world. It was to show on the end of a stick how sulphur and phosphorus could ignite. An attentive lad went home and related the experiment to his father. They repeated it, with the result that the father patented the lucifer match!

Isaac Holden was mildly obstinate. He found his health improved at Reading and went back to Scotland to enter the ministry. But he relapsed and opened a school, to give it up six months later. A place as bookkeeper at Cullingworth, near Keighley, was offered by Messrs. Townend & Brothers, manufacturers. But the candidate for the situation stipulated that he was to have an hour daily for a walk after his early dinner. On that condition alone could he keep health. If the business was found to suffer in consequence he would give an hour more in the evening. In any case he would ask no holiday. By this time he was married to Miss Love. From bookkeeper he mounted to the post of manager, and then was made a partner with a fifteenth part of the profits. The last rise was in consequence of improvements he had made in the machinery. The Townends were yarn manu-

facturers and had an obstinate dislike to patents. Why, it would be hard to say. Acting on their partner Holden's advice they bought seven wool-combing machines—rude ones all—for him to experiment on. Up to that time all fine yarns were hand-spun and could not be singed and scoured. Sir Isaac found a way of overcoming difficulties, and by cheapening the Genappe yarn gave a lift to the poplin business. The process was extremely valuable, but the Townends would not hear of it being patented. Millions could have been made out of it by that firm had they been guided by the inventor, who next turned his attention to wool-combing. One thing at a time was his rule when he was keen on a mechanical appliance. He thought only at this phase of his life of inventing a comb with a square action to imitate the motion of the hands. He succeeded, but brought on from mental strain an illness that nearly cost him his life. When he recovered he sought another partner and gave the Townends notice, but stayed another year to educate a staff for the Genappe work. This brought him into the year 1847, when he became the partner of the present Lord Masham, then Mr. Samuel Lister.

Sir Isaac married for his second wife a Keighley lady of substance, the daughter of Mr. Sugden. She was an excellent woman, a little older than himself. He once expressed to me the opinion that English widowers with children are too apt to marry young women. The marriage of a widower with a family and a girl likely to have a lot of children must be a source of bitterness of heart to all. He thought it for that reason immoral. In France the widower could only give a child's portion to a second wife. That was moral. French widowers generally made reasonable matches and thought more about the welfare of their children than of their own gratification. The second Mrs. Holden was a true North-country woman, true in all respects, unaffected and free from pride. In her old age, when I knew her, she was an active and efficient housekeeper and very hospitable. Her carriages were used to drive out poor Methodists. Her Keighley neighbors loved her. So did Sir Isaac, who, I think, was never reconciled to losing her. She died at the age of eighty-six. He often said with a sigh: "Had she only followed strictly my dietetic rules, she would be still alive. I always told her she would, through her carelessness in



OAKWORTH HALL.

choosing her food, die before her time!" He was offered a baronetcy in her lifetime. She showed so little relish for the title of lady that he declined it. After her death the offer was renewed and he accepted it, but entirely for the sake of his family.

The Holden-Lister firm began by opening a wool-combing factory at St. Denis in 1849. It prospered. At the end of ten years Mr. Lister was bought out with £85,000. The cotton famine ensuing on the civil war in America gave a mighty stimulus to the wool business. Muslins and dressy cottons were in the sixties replaced by grenadines, étamines, alpacas, light delaines, lamas, nun's veil cloth, soft cashmeres, and soft twilled flannels; the clear-starched exquisitely ironed *jupon*, or petticoat, flounced up to the knees with small flounces, was replaced by light mohair. That flounced petticoat that Sir Isaac helped to kill and bury was the pride of the Paris laundress. It cost from ten to fifteen shillings to "get it up." When it was well out of the ironer's hand it was carried home suspended from the top of a pole. In streets where there were many laundresses there were daily petticoat processions. The cotton famine also put an end to those delicious muslin *canazous* to which Victor Hugo devoted a chapter in "Les Misérables." It may be said to have suppressed the muslin dress in France. French ladies discovered that light woollens were cooler, kept cleaner, and were safer to wear in the chill of the evening than muslin or cotton. Between the square-motion comb and cotton famine, the growing call for woollen stuffs, the Holden works at Bradford took a prodigious extension. They now comb upward of 60,000,000 pounds of tops a year. Other works were set up in Rheims and Roubaix. The old Coronation City rapidly increased by more than a third in population. Roubaix shot up from a burg of 6,000 to a town of 275,000. Mrs. Holden inheriting moorland property and a small house on it above Keighley, she and her husband went to live there. The habitation was a roadside stone house with a central passage, between a dining-room and parlor, a return building, and four upstairs rooms. It was drafty and uncomfortable, but Mrs. Holden was attached to it. Sir Isaac, who would not for the world have thwarted her, almost tricked her into letting Oakworth House be built on the same site. He had to take the architect into his confidence and begin by first pulling down one bit, then finding the wall was rotten, and continuing to demolish until a whole room was down. She was then persuaded that the whole house must follow. But she insisted on the site not being changed. Sir Isaac consented. When

his magnificent but not pretentious residence was built, he obtained leave from the corporation to remove the road to some distance from his hall door. This he did at his own expense; the new road being on a gentler grade was a benefit.

The original estimate of Oakworth House was £5,000. But to make it a spacious healthery, it was brought up to £80,000 and £120,000 for a winter garden, where Mrs. Holden could exercise in bad weather. All the basement story was devoted to hot and cold air pipes. Sir Isaac would never, if he could help it, let a servant work in a basement. There were two great square towers—blast-furnaces—connected with the pipes, and a system of such perfect ventilation established that all the air in the house was changed every fifteen minutes. One arose so refreshed from one's bed in the morning and so fit for the work of the day. Sir Isaac was fond of heat and thought it wholesome. The temperature of each room could be raised or lowered at will. There were twenty-eight bedrooms, but they were not nearly enough, as he had fifty descendants on the fiftieth anniversary of his first wife's death. I saw a family gathering of all the partners, the sons, daughters, and grandchildren, numbering in all twenty-five. They seemed to dine in state in a magnificent dining-room, though not *showy*. I never saw such a display of fruit on any table. It all came from the forcing-houses and kitchen gardens. Apart from the winter garden—a quarter of an acre in extent—there were four acres under glass.

The winter garden was on a level with the noble library, billiard-room, dining-room, and drawing-room. A moorland brook flowed through it, spreading into broads. The floor was made by Italian workmen; the rest by French. A natural rock was, instead of being blasted away, turned to decorative purpose. Every Saturday this winter garden was open to trippers; the grounds used to be thrown wide. But the uneducated Anglo-Saxon is destructive. He is rough and rampageous on an outing. Sir Isaac was persuaded that no West Riding neighbor would trample down turf and tear down young pine woods. He therefore, while excluding the general public, gave a key to every decently conducted neighbor. All such had the use of seven miles of well-drained walks among pine woods.

I saw Sir Isaac at a conclave of the firm held in his library. With what deference and attention the tall, powerful men listened to his observations! They were made in a serene tone, weighty and lucid. One could detect no wish to be the pope of the party; no aiming at infallibility. Indeed, this Nestor did not care a straw for his own opinion as such.



Sir Isaac Holden's conversation was charming. He did not talk to listen to himself, but to draw out others and enter into sympathetic relations with them. He liked to smoke as he chatted. But the pipe or cigar was often removed from his mouth. He generally enjoyed a friendly chat between midnight and 1 in the morning in busy Parliamentary times. One found him then taking a glass of hot toddy prepared by his granddaughter Clara, now Mrs. Lawson Robertson. She was his housekeeper at the Mansions after she left St. Thomas' Hospital. There, with "grandfather's" approval, she spent four years as a nurse. She was very glad she gave herself such a wide education. It was an education for eye, mind, hand, and heart—an education which enlarged the sympathies and strengthened the judgment and the will. "Without a will no man or woman is worth anything," said to me Sir Isaac. But an ill-directed will is bad for every one. Young people should therefore be brought up in the light and taught to value a fair, open mind.

Sir Isaac was always keen in the pursuit of knowledge. When at St. Denis he found time to attend scientific lectures at the Sorbonne. It was there he heard Flourens lecture on physiology and the means to insure health and long life. He had already learned a good deal of what Flourens taught in Wesley's "Natural Philosophy"—a book lent him at Johnstone by a Methodist minister—a well-regulated mind and desires, the sparing use, when old, of food containing phosphates of lime, such as bread, and of meat, unless one had to do heavy muscular work. Game, beef, and mutton were hardly to be eaten. When one took fish one should abstain from fowl. Strong emotions should be avoided and the philosophical faculties cultivated. Religion, when it cheered and inspired good hopes, was a sweetener of old age and prolonged life. The experience of the old was most valuable. Nature, by diminishing their material needs, relieved the young from the temptation of wishing them dead. Sir Isaac found in the course of his scientific studies that there was solar potentiality in ripe fruit. In sucking a ripe orange, grape, peach, apricot, or in eating a tomato or a slice of melon, one assimilated the strength conveyed to these fruits by sunbeams. He often sucked an orange. It was his favorite fruit, and he did not see why oranges might not become as cheap as potatoes. If they were, what a good time it would be for the aged poor, whose

capillary arteries are silted like a "furred" boiler from eating too much bread! Bread is the staff of life for growing human beings and prospective or nursing mothers, but poison for the elderly.

I have spoken of Sir Isaac's personal attendant being with him twenty-three years. The coachman was thirty-six and the table attendant twenty-one years in his service. The first chambermaid had almost grown old in the house, which was a patriarchal establishment. Every one in Sir Isaac and Mrs. Holden's employment was treated with kind consideration. Sir Isaac and Mrs. Holden were charitable and generous in their charities. He had public spirit and was always ready to subscribe handsomely to a West Riding institute, public library, hospital, or other useful institution. The Methodist chapel he and his wife attended was almost under their roof. They entered it from Oakworth House by a private door. Mr. Christien, the minister, was to a great degree Sir Isaac's almoner. Sir Isaac was not a man to parade his good deeds or publish the checks he sent to distressed brethren or sisters. He paraded nothing. I was a week in his house before I knew it contained a room the walls of which were covered with silver trowels, pickaxes, spades, shovels, memorials of the laying of foundation-stones, turning of first sods, and so on. I discovered this room by accident. If I drew Sir Isaac to speak of his past life he did so as if he were talking of another man and with delightful impartiality.

Sir Isaac looked forward, though not in his time, to profound industrial changes in the world, and perhaps transfers of industrial strength from the British empire to other parts of the world. The manufacturing supremacy was gone and never to come back again. The aristocracy, particularly after the Revolution, kept England and Ireland too in the condition of the image that Nebuchadnezzar dreamed of. The feet were miry clay. The poor of most other nations were more intellectual. Sir Isaac made an exception in favor of the poor who took early to Methodism. They learned to speak, and often with eloquence, at class-meetings and as local preachers. He enjoyed good sight and hearing to the last. When I last saw him his step was springy and his voice still good. It was his way when ill to nurse strength by keeping silence. The law which governed his whole life was, "Do well and faithfully whatever duty comes to hand."



## ALUMINUM: A NEWCOMER AMONG THE METALS.

THE recent announcement that contracts had been signed for the delivery in England of one thousand tons of crude aluminum of American manufacture recalled attention to the fact that this metal is now produced in the United States in large and increasing quantities. A few years ago the manufacture of aluminum on a commercial scale was regarded as almost beyond the range of possibility. Those who predicted it were considered dreamers, and capital shunned investment in such an enterprise.

Steadily, and so quietly that most of us have hardly been conscious of the fact, a new "white metal" has won its way to a place in the industrial world which, if not that to which the early enthusiasts had assigned it in their dreams, may yet be fairly called a firm foothold. To all intents and purposes the history of aluminum begins with the invention of the processes which made possible its use in the arts on a large scale. In the United States this has been accomplished since 1886, and all that was done in Europe prior to that date by way of popularizing the knowledge and use of the metal is rendered insignificant by comparison with the results since achieved. It requires no long memory, therefore, to recall the time when aluminum had no history at all. The closing years of the century are witnessing a remarkable development in the manufacture and consumption for industrial purposes of this wonderful new metal. Indeed, it has been possible for a single generation to see the birth and the successful growth of the entire aluminum industry. In the United States alone in the year 1896 the amount of crude aluminum produced exceeded one million three hundred thousand pounds—one-third of the world's total output. All of this large product was manufactured by a process of American invention perfected by American brain, energy, and capital. It is because of this rapid growth in our own country of an industry which bids fair to attain still greater importance as the years go by that some account of its origin seems now in order.

### A PROBLEM FOR INVENTORS.

Twelve years ago the world's chemists and physicists were looking for some cheap way of producing aluminum—"the metal of the future." The properties of this element were well understood. It was known to be hard, malleable, ductile, and very light. The uses to

which it might be put had long been the subject of curious speculation. It was dreamed of as the coming rival of steel, copper, and tin. Engineers were eager to test its merits as a substitute for heavier metals in various important constructions. One thing only kept it from being more thoroughly studied and more generally adopted in the arts—its enormous costliness. The difficulties in its production were so great that unless they could be materially reduced the most sanguine admirers of this metal could not hope to see it compete successfully with any of the metals in general use; for many years aluminum was classed with silver as regarded cost of production.

It was at this time, when metallurgists everywhere were seeking a solution of this puzzling problem, that results of the utmost practical importance were reached almost simultaneously by two investigators, each working independently and without knowledge of the other's methods, one in Europe and the other in America.

In 1885 Charles Martin Hall was graduated from Oberlin College, and in that year also he reached his majority. What proved to be of far more consequence, however, to the world at large was the fact that in the same year Hall began to turn his attention in a practical way to the problem of obtaining pure aluminum by cheaper methods than were then known. There had been little in his environment, it would seem, to stimulate the inventive faculty in this particular direction. The son of a Congregational clergyman who had his home in Oberlin, Hall had enjoyed good advantages for a general education, but none in the way of a technical training such as the students at the great engineering and scientific schools possess. The college curriculum in Hall's time offered few electives in chemistry or physics, but the work was fairly thorough as far as it went. The meagerness of the facilities which the college afforded for independent investigation seemed to form no bar to the prosecution of the young student's researches. When apparatus was lacking, makeshifts were constructed, often at the expense of much time and labor, but with marked ingenuity. On the whole, the college did not do a great deal in those days by way of providing equipment for such work as Hall undertook to do; a less persistent spirit might have been deterred by the very paucity of resources; but after graduation, while Hall was working at his prob-

lem, he was glad to avail himself of such aid as his *alma mater* could give, and some pieces of apparatus in the college laboratory were employed in certain experiments which have become historic. It was to his college instructors in chemistry and physics that Hall early confided the first positive results of his work, and their recognition of the value of his achievement was both prompt and appreciative.

#### EARLY DIFFICULTIES.

But Hall's bent in the direction of scientific research was original, not acquired, and his surroundings while a student at college were not such as would naturally have tended to strengthen that bent. In after-years his classmates remembered that he was a good all-round student, quite as much at home in philosophy or the languages as in the sciences or mathematics. He read much outside the required work of the class-room, and was especially conversant with the evolutionary philosophy of Huxley, Darwin, Maudsley, and others. He was also a good classical scholar, and read the Greek texts of the course leading to the degree of A.B. with appreciation and fidelity. All these things, however, were side issues in Hall's student life. He was no plodder; study was for him a light and passably agreeable task, and he never seemed to take it seriously. In his senior year especially, although he devoted part of his time to a Greek elective and did creditably all the class work assigned him, he was constantly laying plans for what seemed to him a far more serious business. With only the most meager equipment, without financial resources, and with little encouragement from friends or associates, Hall now entered on a series of experiments which in less than a year resulted in the discovery of what proved to be a cheap, practicable, and efficient process for the extraction of aluminum. Hall has himself said that his first work in this direction did not have reference to electrolysis as the solvent. At intervals during his college course he had experimented in various crude attempts to produce the metal by methods which his reading on the subject had suggested. He had familiarized himself with all that had been written about aluminum, and understood thoroughly the problem of its production.

In 1884 he spent several weeks in an attempt to reduce the oxide of aluminum by carbon at a high temperature with the aid of other reagents. Although in these experiments he used a blast-furnace capable of fusing platinum, he failed to accomplish the object in view, and it was then that he turned to electrolysis as the only practicable method. It was natural that at first he

should wish to make trial of the process then known of producing aluminum by the electrolysis of the double chloride. He says that he determined to follow out this process carefully, and if possible to improve it. Whether or not he would have succeeded in his efforts to perfect this process must remain a matter of mere speculation. In October, 1885, four months after his graduation from college, he evolved an entirely new plan of procedure. Instead of applying electricity directly to the chloride—a method which had already been tried and found wanting—he would endeavor to find a stable solvent for alumina itself (the oxide) and would then electrolyze the pure aluminum from the solution. It was, of course, desirable that the metal should be dissolved at a reasonably low temperature and that the solvent itself should be practically unaffected, so that the oxide might be added continuously as fast as it was decomposed by the current. Hall believed that he would find such a solvent in the fluoride of calcium (fluorspar), and he experimented with that substance; later he tried the fluorides of magnesium, sodium, and potassium. He found that all these compounds were extremely difficult to fuse, and that they did not, when fused, dissolve the alumina appreciably. These facts he might have inferred, perhaps, from the descriptions of these minerals given in the books, but nothing short of actual experiment and observation would satisfy him, and he took nothing for granted. In his search for a solvent he finally determined to test the double fluoride of aluminum and sodium (cryolite). Deville, who had experimented with this mineral thirty years before, had apparently never discovered that it was a solvent, when fused, of alumina. If it could be proven to be such a solvent, the most difficult part of the quest seemed in a fair way to be solved.

Hall's first experiments with cryolite were not altogether satisfactory to him, but he attributed each failure to defects in his apparatus. He fused some cryolite in a clay crucible, dissolved alumina in this bath, and passed an electric current through the solution. On the carbon rod which served as the negative electrode a substance was deposited which had the appearance of aluminum, but it was not the pure metal. A portion of the clay from which the crucible was made seemed to yield its silica to the bath, and thus the product was rendered impure. The only way to obviate this was to employ an insoluble lining for the crucible. The first experiment with a carbon-lined crucible was successful. By the aid of a seven-cell Grove battery, within two hours' time, a reasonable amount of aluminum of a high degree of purity was obtained.

## RESULTS LONG DELAYED.

It was on February 23, 1886, that this first successful trial of the process, on the smallest imaginable scale and with the crudest of accessories, was made at Hall's home in Oberlin. A period of two years and a half elapsed before the commercial value of the discovery was fully demonstrated to others, but after that first experiment Hall himself seems to have been as completely convinced of it as at any subsequent time. On the day after the experiment he wrote to his brother: "If ever an electrolytic process was invented that was feasible, this is. The salt melts at a slow red heat. I use the gasoline stove. It is very easily managed, does not fume, or volatilize, or decompose from air or moisture (altogether unlike the double chloride). By it the metal can be made purer than by any other process. Alumina, the oxide, is very easily made pure. The chloride always contains iron and silicon. Then, too, the oxide is the cheapest compound." Perhaps it should be explained, in this connection, that while aluminum as an element is exceedingly abundant in nature, the oxide is obtained chiefly from the mineral bauxite, of which large deposits occur both in the United States (especially in the South) and in Europe.

At that time (1886) aluminum was quoted in New York at one dollar an ounce. Hall knew that he had found a way by which it could be produced in large quantities and sold at a price which would at once double or quadruple its consumption and extend its use to scores of purposes from which its costliness then debarred it. But without capital he could not put his process in operation. He could not even demonstrate its feasibility. Assistance from a brother in New England enabled him to go to Boston in the summer of 1886 and begin operations on a small scale with a view to influencing capitalists. He had the use of a dynamo of two or three horsepower, and by employing melting-pots lined with carbon he succeeded in making considerable quantities of aluminum, but he failed to convince anybody of the value of his invention, and in October he returned to Oberlin, rigged up a large battery, and proceeded to make aluminum in still greater quantities. He had now worked out the details of the process so thoroughly that he thought he could manufacture the metal on a commercial scale if the necessary apparatus were provided. A company in Cleveland had been engaged for some time in the manufacture of aluminum bronze, but had never made the pure metal and could not make it by any process then employed by them. Hall entered into an arrangement with this company by which the latter

granted him the use of facilities for developing his invention, with a view to the ultimate adoption of the process by the company if he should succeed in producing pure aluminum at a reasonably low cost. In the experiments which he now undertook for the benefit of this company he was not uniformly successful, though in the course of a few months he produced quite a quantity of aluminum of fair quality. He encountered difficulties which, with the apparatus at his command, he was unable wholly to overcome, and after a year of experimentation the company remained unconvinced as to the cheapness of his process. In the mean time he had secured United States patents on the invention, and the question of priority raised by the application of Héroult, who had discovered in France a process almost identical with Hall's, had been decided by the Patent Office in Hall's favor. His contract with the Cleveland company having expired, Hall now endeavored to interest other capitalists. In the summer of 1888 he went to Pittsburg, and there gained the attention of a group of experienced metallurgists, headed by Mr. Alfred E. Hunt. These men were so enthusiastic over the invention and so thoroughly satisfied of its practical value that they at once subscribed the sum of twenty thousand dollars to put it in operation, and before January 1, 1889, the manufacture of aluminum on a commercial scale was an established fact. The American market for pure aluminum has ever since that time been controlled by the Pittsburg manufacturers.

## SUCCESS AT LAST.

If we have dwelt unduly on the story of this long struggle to secure a foothold for a new and profitable industry, the remarkable success of the last few years will show all the brighter by contrast. Previous to the opening of the Pittsburg works practically no pure metal was made in the United States. The market price of what was imported had not been lower than five dollars a pound in New York. The American manufacturers were soon able to place the pure metal on the market at fifty cents a pound, and an important reduction from this price has lately been made. Besides the original works near Pittsburg, which have been operated continuously since November, 1888, two plants at Niagara Falls are now operated by the same company, and the total productive capacity of the three plants is more than ten thousand pounds of aluminum a day. This output nearly equals the combined daily capacity of all the aluminum works of Europe together.

The Pittsburg Reduction Company, the corporation which owns and operates the American



works, has made no deviation from the essential features of the original Hall process. The oxide, which is obtained from bauxite quarried by the company in Georgia, is fused with cryolite in pots of boiler-iron lined with carbon. An electric current is passed through these long series of pots, and the result is precisely similar to what it was when Hall first sent the seven-cell Grove battery current through his two-inch crucible in Oberlin—the melted aluminum collects on the carbon negative electrode, and, as already stated, the quantity thus collected daily is measured in tons. Continually, night and day, without cessation, this operation proceeds. The raw material is fed in as required; the product is removed and the carbon renewed. The waste of the process is said to be so slight as hardly to be an element of calculation. Then comes the casting into ingots and bars, the rolling into sheets, and the drawing into rods and wire.

#### ELECTRICITY'S TRIUMPH AT NIAGARA.

Along with the building up of the aluminum industry have come the wonderful developments of the past few years in electric-power transmission. The coincidence has been most fortunate. The first use made of the tremendous electric energy supplied by Niagara's newly harnessed power, in the summer of 1895, was in the electrolysis of aluminum which we have just described. By far the greater portion of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company's product is now made at the Niagara plants, and the recent great extension of manufacturing facilities there has already been the means of bringing about a reduction in the price of the metal of nearly 50 per cent. To the electrical engineer the arrangements at the Niagara works for the transforming and application of the current afford material for a fascinating study; but a detailed description of these arrangements would be impossible in the limits of this article. Besides, these improvements are useful adjuncts rather than essential conditions of success in aluminum manufacture. It is sufficient for the purposes of this article to state that the Niagara apparatus is proving entirely adequate to its work, and that the expectations of the managers have been fully met.

#### THE USES OF ALUMINUM.

In reply to the query of practical men as to the uses of this new metal, the manufacturers say that it is adapted to a thousand purposes for which strength and durability, combined with extreme lightness, are essential requirements. It serves, for example, as a sheathing of vessels. It will be remembered that on the American racing yacht *Defender* aluminum plates 12 feet

long, 5-16 inch thick, and from 22 to 30 inches in width were used above the water-line; these plates had a very slight alloy of copper. The serviceability of aluminum in salt water has not been fully tested. Owing to the action of alkalis on the pure metal, an alloy is required. Aluminum is also well fitted to serve as roofing material. Bulk for bulk, it is already as cheap as copper and cheaper than nickel or tin. It lends itself readily to the various processes of stamping or spinning. The greater part of last year's output was sold in sheet form. Aluminum has entered to a considerable extent into the manufacture of bicycles, having been successfully used for almost every part of the bicycle in which metal is employed at all. One company casts the entire frame of the machine of an aluminum alloy, and it is said that the strength of the frame thus made is only surpassed by that of the highest grade of nickel-steel frames. The various parts and fittings of bicycles are made from aluminum by several manufacturers, and many tons of the metal have been consumed in bicycle factories.

Probably the most important use to which aluminum will be put, at least in the immediate future, will be for culinary and household utensils. Besides being very light, and hence far less cumbersome than any other metal of equal strength and durability now used in cookery, aluminum is practically incorrodible; Professor Jamieson asserts that no food now known to man can affect this metal in the slightest degree. It is wholly free from every form of poison and it will not taint food. These are qualities that are possessed by neither iron, copper, tin, nor lead. Furthermore, it is a better conductor of heat than either of the other metals.

The innocuous nature of the metal is an earnest of its future usefulness in surgery. It is already substituted for silver as the material of which tubes are made to be inserted in the windpipes of patients on whom the operation of tracheotomy has been performed. For dental plates, also, aluminum is particularly well adapted.

Ten years ago, as we have seen, no pure aluminum was produced in the United States, and in Europe it was produced only at a cost which virtually prohibited its use in the arts. To-day it is the rival of copper and steel in scores of manufactures, and in a single day more of it is rolled into sheets than went to make up the whole world's stock a few years since. A round million of dollars will not express the value of the American product of 1897, notwithstanding its cheapness as measured by former standards. No industry has undergone a greater transformation than this within the decade. And yet we are told that this is only a beginning.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

IN 1883, in company with Miss Anna Adams Gordon, who has now been with me for more than twenty years, I visited every State and Territory of the republic. Many a time since then have I asked my journalistic friends—who are supposed to know most things!—if they knew of any one who had done this for purposes of business, or indeed for any reason, and have not yet found that our record of thirty thousand miles, covering every part of the republic and accomplished in one year, had anywhere been duplicated.

We reached California in May, and although I had spent several years in foreign travel, this seemed to me above every part of the world I had ever beheld to be "God's country." There was nothing left to be desired—except that everywhere, and most of all in San Francisco, I kept thinking of those lines from "Lalla Rookh: "

" 'Poor suffering mortals,' said  
the pitying spirit,  
'Dearly ye pay for your primal  
fall:  
Some flowerets of Eden ye still inherit,  
But the trail of the serpent is  
over them all.' "

As a matter of course, the most painful sight we witnessed in California was Chinatown. Accompanied by missionary workers we went to the opium dens, where we saw men stretched out on shelves, like plates in a pantry, unconscious from the use of the pipe. Not far off were the little houses with a single door, the upper part of which was made to slide, so that in the opening might be displayed the carefully combed and

shining head of a pretty Chinese girl (one in each of the houses), who had been imported for the most abominable purpose of which the mind can conceive. We went the rounds of these, the poor young creatures smiling upon us and seeming to be without any sense of shame. Looking



GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U.

Agnes E. Slack, Sec'y.	Lady Henry Somerset, Vice-Pres.
Anna A. Gordon, Ass't Sec'y.	Frances E. Willard, Pres.
	Mary E. Sanderson, Treas.

out over the beautiful harbor, I knew that beyond the bulging waist of the big world one would find China, where the absolute dominance of the stronger has brought constant physical pain to half a race by reason of the foot-binding that prevents the women from ever escaping the clutches of their masters. I knew that farther on one would come to India, where it is admitted by men that the *suttee*, or burning alive of the widow on the tomb of her husband, originated in the purpose to prevent wives from poisoning their husbands, and where, as Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the famous medical missionary traveler, tells us, the women of the harem begged poison from her that they might give it to "the other woman's son" so that their own would inherit the title or property or both. Farther on one would come to Turkey, where, when the sultan rides to his devotions at the mosque, half a dozen carriage-loads of most beautiful women accompany him to the door, but do not dream of entering, as they are only "on view," that the gaping public may see what are to him the choicest treasures of his realm.

Thinking about all this, it was borne in upon my mind that the crusade in Ohio, that whirlwind of the Lord which has spread so fast and far, drawing into its mighty circles of power good women in many lands, might well become consolidated into a society for the protection of the home, no matter where that home might be. The impression was so vital that it gave me no rest, and a few months later, when we were convened in our annual "harvest home"—this time at Detroit, Mich., 1883—I stated to my associates the conviction that we must organize a World's W. C. T. U. Many thought the plan chimerical, but some favored it and said "it will do no harm at least to comply with the single request that is made," viz., to appoint the five general officers of the National W. C. T. U. to consider the matter for a year and to take such preliminary steps as they deem wise.

That very autumn Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, of Boston, formerly at the head of a ladies' school there, and later president of the Boston local union and a national organizer of the W. C. T. U., set sail from San Francisco as our first white-ribbon missionary round the world. When I wrote asking if she would undertake such a difficult mission, knowing that the society was not yet organized and as a matter of course had not a penny of money, she answered in the most heroic fashion that she would go and take her chances. The temperance people of the Hawaiian Islands met the expenses of her voyage to Australia, and in the nine years during which she was constantly at work in foreign lands to make



MARY CLEMENT LEAVITT.

known the World's W. C. T. U. and the Polyglot Petition against the alcohol and opium trades, Mrs. Leavitt's expenses were met by the many among whom she toiled, save that in response to my appeal our American white-ribboners raised three thousand dollars, of which she did not, I think, receive the last installment until she was about to return home.

It is undoubtedly true that no man or woman ever invested so long a time in as many countries with so little financial support as Mrs. Leavitt, and she will always stand in the annals of our society as its capable and loyal pioneer. She was asked to be the first president of the World's W. C. T. U., but declined, saying she preferred to remain a free-lance rather than to be tied down to the drudgery of official routine. It then occurred to me that we might make her honorary president, which was done at Boston in 1891. Mrs. Leavitt still travels and works for the temperance cause, lecturing in the United States during the warm season and going to Mexico, Jamaica, the Bahama Islands, or some other milder climate during the severities of winter, because after living so long in tropical countries she cannot endure our winter weather. The statistics given by her in Boston show that Mrs.

Leavitt organized the W. C. T. U. in the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, Madagascar, India, China, Madeira, Mauritius, Ceylon, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Corea, Japan, and Europe, besides visiting South America in its interest.

In 1887 we sent out Miss Jessie Ackermann, of California, a young woman of strong individuality and courage, who worked seven years to establish the World's W. C. T. U. in foreign nations, traveling one hundred and fifty thousand miles. Miss Ackermann organized the whole of the continent of Australia, federated it into a national society, and became its president. She has never received a penny from the white-ribbon army; she was able to pay her own expenses during the first years of her work in Australia, and later has been supported, as Mrs. Leavitt was, by those to whom she ministered. Miss Ackermann has written a book entitled "The World Through a Woman's Eyes," and since her return from her second journey round the world she has visited and established our society in Iceland, and we hope may yet do valuable work for it on the continent of Europe, where, as a matter of course, it will be more difficult to secure a firm footing for such a reform movement as ours than in any other part of the world.

In 1892 we sent out Miss Alice R. Palmer, of Indiana, in response to a request from our leaders in South Africa, and for nearly three years she labored assiduously there, introducing our society, which is now thoroughly acclimated and is being built up by Miss Campbell, Miss Cummings, Miss Pride, and other capable women from Mount Holyoke and other seminaries in the United States who are devoted to the temperance cause and are conducting a ladies' seminary in South Africa.

We also sent out (in 1892) Miss Mary Allen West, of Illinois, an experienced educator and county school superin-

tendent, later on the editor-in-chief of *The Union Signal*, an author of many books illustrative of our work, a woman of remarkable executive ability, and one in whom our hearts did safely trust. She was received with enthusiasm by the Japanese and had already done a

good work, when she died suddenly, bringing universal sorrow to good people in that land, who showed every possible honor to her memory and who have ever since declared that they "mourned her as a mother."

Our next selection was Mrs. Elizabeth Wheeler Andrew, who had also been one of the editors of our paper, *The Union Signal*, and Dr. Kate Bushnell, a thoroughly educated physician who in former years was a missionary in China. Both were women of fine education and altogether exceptional abilities. They investigated the legalized degradation of women in the British army of India, and their testimony before a Parliamentary commission was given in one of the famous

blue books and led to substantial reforms in that country. After coming home to attend the World's C. T. U. Convention at the International Exposition in Chicago, 1893, they again visited India and China and investigated the opium trade of these countries, reporting to an



LADY HENRY SOMERSET.



THE WORLD'S W. C. T. U. PETITION.



important committee in London and speaking on the subject throughout the United Kingdom. The statistics of their journeyings fail to give any adequate idea of the sacrifices of these heroic women. I copy them from our official report: "Number of miles traveled, 135,771; number of towns visited for work, 249; number of addresses given, 1,212; number of people addressed, 162,468; number of interpreters employed, 37."

Mrs. Addie Northam Fields, of Illinois, went by invitation to England in 1894 and introduced the Loyal Temperance Legion for children with the triple pledge against the use of intoxicants, against impure and profane words, and against the use of tobacco.

Within the last five years Lady Henry Somerset has crossed the ocean ten times, Miss Anna Gordon twelve times, and I have survived eight transits over the wallowing waves, all of us working constantly in the interest of international good-will and coöperation and for unity in the methods of the white-ribbon movement.

About two hundred women went to England as delegates of the World's White Ribbon Convention of 1895, and many of them joined Dr. Lunn's party to Grindelwald, Switzerland, participating in a conference there, the object of which was to advance



MRS. M. B. CARSE,  
Founder of the Woman's Temple,  
Chicago, Ill.

the cause of Christian unity. Prominent women have been present as fraternal delegates at every meeting of the National and International unions for many years, the purpose in view being a better personal acquaintance with each other, a more intelligent appreciation of the methods pursued by the different societies represented, and a wider outlook on the constantly widening world of reform. Perhaps no feature of the movement is more helpful than that in all the countries where



THE TEMPLE.

it is organized the same general statement of principles, plan of work, songs, mottoes, banners, and literature are used, so that if two white-ribboners met, though one might come from New Zealand and the other from Alaska, they would perfectly understand each other as to the history, method, and spirit of the work.

Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, and Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, were elected round-the-world missionaries at the great convention of the society held in London in June, 1895, but circumstances rendered their going out impracticable.

Miss Clara Parrish was sent to Japan as our seventh round-the-world missionary in August, 1896, and it is hoped that she will especially interest the young women of the empire. Miss Parrish will remain longer in that country than any other missionary has been able to do, and we look for good results from the labors of this gifted and devoted young woman of the West.

Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Providence, R. I., who

has already visited England three times by invitation of our National Society there, sailed for Australia in March, 1897, to engage especially in evangelistic work and efforts for prison reform. Largely through Mrs. Barney's exertions women have become matrons in many of our police-stations, the care of women being intrusted to them, and in New York State, Illinois, and Connecticut the law obliges their appointment.



IDA COUNTESS JARLSBERG,  
Pres. of the W. C. T. U. of Norway.

The World's W. C. T. U. held its first convention in Faneuil Hall, November, 1891, when Lady Henry Somerset, our vice-president at large, first came to visit us. (It has always been my wish that Lady Henry should take the presidency of the society, and I hope she may do so at our next meeting in Toronto, Canada, October 23-26, 1897.) We thought it was a good place in which to begin our international conventions — the famous old "Cradle of Liberty."

We had held committee meetings ever since 1883, the general officers of the National W. C. T. U. being for eight years the Committee of Organization and the money being furnished by that society, which has been the backbone of the World's movement from the beginning. Although Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, sister of John Bright and president of the Women's Temperance Association of Great Britain, came over in her seventieth year to ratify the auxiliaryship of that society to the World's W. C. T. U. in 1886, her

associates "went back on the bargain," and not until 1893, when Lady Henry Somerset had been for two years president (Mrs. Bright Lucas having died in 1890), was this important result accomplished. American methods were not popular at first among our English comrades, but Lady Henry Somerset, having spent a winter in Chicago studying these methods, decided that the "do-everything policy" promised better results than the single line of total abstinence that had been pursued by the British Women's Temperance Association.\* As a result of Lady Henry's influence, the British National Society was classified into departments of work, including preventive, educational, social, evangelistic, legal, and the department of organization itself. From a

few thousand members it has increased under her leadership to one hundred thousand, with six hundred auxiliaries. It is to-day the leading women's organization in England, Scotland, and Wales, and has been introduced into Ireland, Lady Henry Somerset and I visiting Dublin for that purpose in the spring of 1894, and Miss Agnes Slack vigorously following up the work in 1895.

It would require a separate article to give any adequate account of the strong and varied work carried forward by the British white-ribboners. A



BARONESS LANGEMAN,  
Vice-Pres. Austria-Hungary World's  
W. C. T. U.

paper has been founded, the White Ribbon Publishing

House established, headquarters opened at 47 Victoria Street, London, several books published,

\* This society was instigated by Mother Stewart, leader of the Ohio temperance crusade, and founded by Mrs. Margaret Parker, of Dundee, Scotland, in 1876.



MRS. MARY H. HUNT,  
Supt. in World's and National W. C. T. U.  
of the Department of Scientific Temperance  
Instruction in Public Schools.



MISS OLAFIA JOHANNSDOTTIR,  
Pres. of the W. C. T. U. of Iceland.

four miles from her country-seat, the Priory, Reigate-Eastnor Castle being too far from London to serve her as a residence in these busy years. The Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, opened this home in July last (1896). It consists of a street of cottages, to which additions are being continually made, a chapel, a hospital, and a summer-outing caravansary for children from the London slums. Attached to the house is a manor house for ladies and an intermediate department. Women are sent to the home by justices of the court. There are almost no rules save one—if they run away they cannot return; and so much do they become attached to this beautiful home that this single rule helps greatly in the maintenance of good order. There are conservatories where the women work, and gardens, besides a laundry, dairy, etc., and the institution is constantly adding to the variety of its employments. It is believed by experts that this attractive object-lesson of a more reasonable and humane method of treating those who have "fallen out by the way" will be the entering wedge for great reforms in England in the treatment of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes.

At the convention of the World's W. C. T. U. held in London in 1895, audiences of ten thousand convened in Royal Albert Hall, where the Polyglot Petition was displayed. The signatures to this petition came to hand in fifty languages,

the Loyal Temperance Legion work introduced among the children, and the Industrial Farm Home for inebriate women established at Dux-hurst. This is the greatest achievement of the society, and has been carried out under Lady Henry Somerset's personal supervision. It is situated

and these signatures, with the attestations of great societies, given through their officers, make up seven millions of names. It required the work of one woman two years to put the petition together. As has been mentioned, it calls for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic and the opium trade in all countries. It was presented to President Cleveland in February, 1895, and to Queen Victoria in the summer of 1896. The names of British subjects were separated from the others and photographed on a small scale for presentation to the queen. The petition filled two immense volumes, which were beautifully emblazoned with the monogram and motto of the World's W. C. T. U. and ornamented with the white ribbon embossed on the cover. An address beautifully illuminated formed the frontispiece, and the two sumptuous volumes were the gift to our society of Lady Henry Somerset.

In 1896 Miss Agnes Slack came to America by invitation of the National W. C. T. U., where she was warmly welcomed, and in five months traveled fifteen thousand miles in Canada and through the Northern and Southern States, going as far as Florida. She spoke at Chautauqua and was present at the twenty-third annual meeting of the National W. C. T. U., besides attending several State conventions, and was so indefatigable in her work of securing members and subscribers to *The Union Signal* that we all felt she was "an example to the flock" in loyalty and zeal.

One of the latest missionary undertakings of the society has been to send Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, president of the Texas W. C. T. U., to the great convocation of missionaries in Mexico, recently assembled at the capital. Meetings were held, an organization effected, and Mrs. Stoddard invited to return. She has therefore been appointed national organizer for Mexico in the World's W. C. T. U.

The work of international peace



MRS. MARY E. PHILLIPS,  
Pres. of the W. C. T. U. of India.



PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE W. C. T. U. OF JAPAN.

and arbitration has been prominent from the first in our society; petitions, meetings, leaflets—indeed, all the usual methods of bringing the propaganda into the homes of the people having been systematically employed. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, of Maine, a stanch Quaker and probably the wealthiest woman in that State, has freely given of her time and money to help on this cause.

The work of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of the department of scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, is well known; to describe it would require a chapter by itself. As a result of her fifteen years of unremitting and wonderfully intelligent effort, with the zealous coöperation of the white-ribboners, nearly all the sixteen million children in our public schools are now trained to know the effect of alcoholic stimulants and tobacco on the human system, and the outcome of this knowledge is distinctly felt in the steadily increasing practice of total abstinence among the intelligent classes.

Our knowledge of the correlation of the forces in the natural world and in the world of philanthropy has had much to do with our devotion to that modern temperance reform which seeks co-operation rather than isolation. We believe that while everything is not in the temperance reform,

the temperance reform is in everything; that each philanthropic movement has its temperance aspect, and with this we are to deal. The alcohol-nerve runs through every part of the great body politic, and wherever the nerve goes there the scalpel must follow and, at whatever cost, must dissect it out. The modern temperance reform moves along circular rather than straight lines; it seeks harmony with parallel philanthropies, so that all Christian workers may have a common consciousness that they form but a single group in their devoted labors for God and humanity. Such a concept would have been impossible save that science has furnished us with a working hypothesis.

We are one world of tempted humanity, and the mission of the W. C. T. U. is to organize the motherhood of the world for peace and purity, for the protection and exaltation of its homes. We are sending forth an earnest call to our sisters across all seas and to our brothers none the less. We are no longer hedged about by the artificial boundaries of States and nations, but we are saying as women what good and great men long ago declared: "The whole world is my parish and to do good my religion."



OFFICERS OF THE Y. W. C. T. U., SAN SEBASTIAN, SPAIN.



# THE STATE FEDERATIONS OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

BY MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

TO one who hears for the first time of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and of the auxiliary State federations, the organization will appear to have sprung up, like Minerva, "armed and equipped," but in reality it has been of slow growth and is a phase of the movement of popular education which has specially characterized the closing years of this century. The woman's-club movement originated in the desire of women who had passed the school age to continue their education, and also from the unrealized prompting to work in association, and thus correct the tendency toward excessive individualism which was a component part of the education given to all women in the early part of this century.

Between twenty and twenty-five years ago clubs of women, which were, in reality, simply classes for study, were formed all over the country. Out of these study classes has evolved the "department club" with its six departments—literature, education, the home, social economics, philanthropy, art and science. In many cases the woman's club of a city is the clearing house, as it were, of all women's interests, and the membership is naturally democratic; the departments become systematized and highly efficient, as the membership is composed of specialists, or, at all events, of persons having a tendency to that line of thought.

When the General Federation was organized seven years ago its aim was to be a federation of the literary clubs, but many of the charter members were department clubs, thus the federation could not confine itself to literary clubs, and today numbers among its membership leagues of professional women, alumni of various educational institutions, art clubs, patriotic societies, organizations of self-supporting women, teachers' clubs, etc. The meetings of the General Federation are held biennially, and it is the policy of the organization to meet in different sections of the country, the meeting for organization having been held in New York, the first biennial in Chicago, the second in Philadelphia, the third in Louisville, and the fourth will be held in Denver in June, 1898. The larger number of delegates are invariably from neighboring States. At these biennials very little time could be given to the reports of individual clubs. It is true that the chairmen of State correspondence reported from their several States, but the large

number of clubs represented and the length of the report left a more or less indistinct impression either of the programme of study or the lines of practical work in which the clubs were engaged.

At the biennial in Philadelphia a new feature of the federation movement was developed. Five State federations reported as having been organized: Maine, Massachusetts, Iowa, and the Social Science Federation of Kansas and of Utah. Interest was keen in hearing the reports of these five State federations, which were already in successful operation. The enthusiasm was aroused for forming State federations auxiliary to the General, as the State federations would supplement the limitations which the size and scattered constituency of the General Federation rendered inevitable. The reports of the department club given at that biennial were convincing proof of the rapidity with which the woman's club was passing away from a purely social and literary organization into a practical working force. The individual clubs realized the benefit to themselves of forming State federations: as the meetings would be held annually the dues would be small; not only delegates, but visitors, would attend these meetings; the expense would not be heavy; and a State federation could send out a plan of study and of work which would meet the requirements of all the clubs of the State, as local conditions would be similar. This work could not be performed by the General Federation, while the State federation could accomplish it by economy of force and conservation of energy.

Since 1894 the following States have organized State federations: New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Colorado, North Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Washington, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and the District of Columbia. With the 5 above mentioned, 27 States have formed State federations. During the month of October a meeting to organize a State federation for Indiana has been called by the Women's Club of Indianapolis. Florida and Texas have formed State federations, the latter within the last three months; they are not yet auxiliary to the General. There are nearly 600 clubs individual members of the General Federation and about 2,000 clubs in mem-

bership in the State federations. The largest State federation is that of Iowa, with 200 clubs in membership; the smallest Rhode Island, with 11. The Massachusetts federation is the largest in point of individual membership, over 15,000 being members of the State federation, followed closely by Illinois with about 13,000. It is impossible to give these numbers perfectly correct, as new clubs every day are joining both the General and State federations.

During the months of October and November the following States will hold annual meetings: Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Illinois, Colorado, Georgia, and Nebraska. The meeting of Missouri is held in January, that of Tennessee in February, and the annual meetings of the other State federations in April, May, and June. The character of these meetings, rather than the fact, is the interesting feature for the general public. These State federations are all engaged in practical work of an educational nature in connection with the public-school systems of the State; with public libraries and traveling libraries; with village and town improvement associations; with club extension as establishing town and country clubs; with art interchanges and with civics; with the legislative needs of the State as regards women and children—in a word, with all the educational and practical questions which present themselves for the consideration of the citizens who have the good of the State and community at heart. These State federations have developed a feeling of State solidarity, for, except in the South, where State pride has always been a ruling motive, the women of the country were at sea as to the resources of their States and had little knowledge of them in general. Since the war the centralization of the national Government, which has naturally resulted from the unification of the Union, has centered the attention of the people on the national rather than the State Government. The State Federation of Women's Clubs is now studying the State system of education, of taxation, of representation, of reformation, and of philanthropy, things of which members in the past knew nothing, though each State has, in fact, a distinct State feature.

The women of the large, thickly populated States were quite as deficient in knowledge of State conditions as were the sparsely settled or extreme Western States. To state it broadly, since the formation of these State federations the women have an entirely new conception of their own State, their obligation toward it, and its potentialities. At Louisville in 1896 the General

Federation officially adopted as the cause it would specially work to advance, the system of public education from the kindergarten to the university. To further this policy the State federations have all appointed educational committees, which have prepared and sent to the clubs a statement of the actual conditions of education in the State, or a plan of study of education in general, and special state conditions. Thus the members are gaining a clear comprehension, not alone of the needs of their localities, but the needs of the States, and, above all, the importance of the unification of State methods of education and of the condition of the rural schools, for in these schools nearly two-thirds of the children of the country are educated. Those State federations which have not yet entered actively into the work to better educational interests are working on the lines of public libraries, school libraries, and traveling libraries. In many cases this agitation has resulted in the passage of bills by the Legislature favoring public libraries and establishing traveling libraries. This is the case in Michigan, Iowa, Ohio, and Nebraska, while it is impossible to enumerate the large number of public and circulating libraries which have been established in towns and cities through the instrumentality of the State federations. At the last meeting of the Iowa federation a report was presented by the Committee on Libraries which embraced the condition of every library in the State. A significant fact elucidated by this investigation was that it always costs twice as much for the State to support a library as for a private corporation to do so—at least in the State of Iowa.

At all the annual meetings to be held during October and November a session is to be devoted to the consideration of the educational needs of the State. At the meeting held last October of the Minnesota State Federation a new phase of club work was developed—the formation of town and country clubs. Missouri and Nebraska have adopted the policy of establishing these clubs, the effect of which will be far-reaching in every respect. Most of the country people are suspicious of the cities and towns and the cities are careless of the welfare of their country neighbors. By the friendly relations established among the women in the town and country clubs, it is hoped to cultivate a feeling of reciprocity and break down the barriers which are now drawn so closely between town and country, farmer and mechanic. The merchants of some of the towns in Minnesota have comprehended the scope of this movement and have furnished the club-rooms of the town and country clubs. Civics is also an important part of the work of many of the State federations. Pennsylvania,

for instance, is organizing through the State federation civic clubs all over the State. Minnesota has a far-reaching system of inculcating civic duties through lectures and lessons given to the pupils of the public schools. Iowa has adopted also the work of town and village improvement associations, and as this State is one of the most beautiful in the Union, the effect of such effort will perhaps make it even more beautiful. Illinois is working with great zeal in the cause of public education, and its work has been specially valuable in directing the attention of women to the subject of child life in the State, as in the schools, in the factory, in the stores, etc.

Many of the State federations are endeavoring to incorporate the kindergarten in the curriculum of the public schools. The Federation of the District of Columbia has a bill before both houses of Congress to bring about this result and is confident of its ultimate passage. Colorado is working toward the same end which it has secured in the city of Denver, and not only free kindergartens, but also public baths are established in connection with the kindergarten. New Jersey is engaged in the same cause, and the women's clubs of this State are supporting many free kindergartens until they can succeed in incorporating them into the public-school system. The State of Maine has pledged its support for the next year to better the condition of the rural schools. The Georgia federation is creating a perfect revolution in the State system of education by the interest aroused on that subject in the club women, with whom the superintendent of the State and of the counties are most zealously co-operating. One feature of the work of the Georgia federation is establishing reading clubs in the mountain and country districts. The county superintendents of instruction have aided this movement by every means in their power.

Where legislation is needed the State federation naturally comes to the front, as it is able to educate public opinion when deemed advisable through the scattered interest which the clubs represent unified in the State federations. Of the twenty-four bills presented to the Legislature by the Federation of the State of Maine at the last session favoring education and other measures for the good of the State, twenty-two were passed; Georgia has several bills before the Legislature, among others asking that the university of the State be open to women; Missouri has a bill to permit women to be members of school boards; Illinois has been interested in securing the passage of the compulsory educational bill, and so on.

I have been present at the most of the meet-

ings for organization of the State federations and I have attended the annual meetings in many cases of the same federations, and the development is simply astounding. The meeting for organization is usually timid; the delegates are conservative, many of them coming uninstructed; the social atmosphere is more or less constrained by the fact that the delegates are not acquainted with each other, and to any one attending such a meeting without a previous knowledge of the circumstances or of its future impossibilities, it would seem impossible to organize a strong working organization out of such material. But the year passes. In the mean time a propaganda has been carried on in the interests of the federation, and the feeling of solidarity which the mere fact of being a member arouses in the clubs strengthens until at the second meeting, to the surprise of every one, you have an enthusiastic and eager audience, fairly well welded together, who welcome each other with cordiality, enjoy to the fullest the new-found friend, and on the day of adjournment bid each other good-by as if they had been acquainted for a lifetime, and part with the glad hope of meeting again the next autumn or spring, having put into practice the many suggestions of which such a meeting is naturally prolific. It is inevitable that the literary and educational progress of the States will be powerfully affected by these meetings.

The success of the General and State federation is, in my opinion, largely due to the fact that this movement represents the true genius of woman in that it is constructive, educational, and social. Woman is the practical power of the world; she has the genius of detail, and no cause or philosophy appeals to her which she cannot put in practice. The Church alone is an example of this; the humanitarian work of all creeds and sects is in her hands. Until she entered the field of education as teacher, the most important period and that which requires the closest observation, the most practical handling—the infancy and youth of the child—was neglected; she is co-ordinating primary and the higher education. Woman is rarely a specialist. The tendency of education of the present day is to endeavor to make her one, but, true to her instinct, she does not accept this theory of what she should be, but persists in remaining the average all-around woman. The federations are composed of just such women, and their value to the community cannot be over-estimated. They number, of course, among their ranks many specialists, but the average woman, morally and physically, predominates, and the average member of the federation lives in her home, be it splendid or humble, takes part in the life of the community in its various

affectionate relationships, as well as civic, and she thus represents its very best part.

The women of these federations are bringing to the cause of education the point of view of the parent and the citizen; they are bringing into municipal government a knowledge of civics and a desire to work to correct the faults of detail which is, after all, at the bottom of so much of the maladministration of American towns and cities; for good city keeping is simply good housekeeping. The knowledge of social economics which they have gained in the study classes of the clubs teaches them to be not only home mothers, but city mothers, and that no child shall suffer in the community that it does not indirectly affect their own children. It is teaching woman, above all, to work in association for the good of a cause, and in that way she

will learn that there are times in the life of all nations and communities when the present ease and comfort of those we call our own must be sacrificed for the future good, and it is leading her away from the personal point of view to the general. It is teaching her to coördinate the home with that outside world without whose well-being the home cannot survive. The Church and the home, the school and the home, industry and the home, society and the home, are all part of a great whole, and the women who attend these meetings realize as never before the solidarity of the home interest and the world interest.

Though these State federation meetings are held with very little advertising in the press and with no blare of trumpets, the work which they accomplish plays an important part in the advancement of the nation.

## A WOMEN'S CLUB MOVEMENT IN LONDON.

BY MRS. SHELDON AMOS.

THE women of England, while joining in the praise of their queen in her jubilee year, while appreciating the great good done to women in all parts of the world by the great spectacle of the upright steady labor of a competent though not brilliant woman, have had a heartache behind their smiles. In the review of the great reign they feel that a prominent factor in the social life of at least the latter half of those sixty years has had not only no exponent on the throne, but has also had no help from the most powerful woman sovereign the world has ever seen. In what has been the greatest thing for them and for society at large—in the great revolution in the position of women in England—the queen has preserved a steady reserve, broken only by rumors and possibly actual exhibitions of an entire absence of sympathy with that change. If her patronage of a corporation of nurses be objected, the answer comes quickly that it is a recent and is said to be a grudging patronage, and that it does not avail to raise the profession of nursing from being one of the most laborious, undervalued, underpaid, and least honored of the professions in which women seek to serve the world and earn a competent livelihood. And in the higher branch of the medical profession the queen was understood to mark by the gift to a doctor of a baronetcy her concurrence in a policy of unremitting hostility to women obtaining the necessary training and admission to medical examinations.

No. The progress of women is not attributa-

ble to the patronage of royal or aristocratic personages. Rather they are dragged at the chariot wheels of the new ideas of women's duty, and have to organize and speak and work whether they like it or no. *Whisper* even has it that majesty itself exclaimed at the end of an energetic woman's "dine-and-sleep" visit to Windsor: "Is she gone? If she had stayed much longer she'd have had me on a committee."

The women are finding their leaders among themselves and are finding their objects and their methods for themselves. They are learning more and more that organization is among their most supreme needs. Shut out as they still are by habit, by prejudice, by mere dull and obstinate opposition from many things that facilitate life for busy men, busy women are setting themselves to acquire them and even to invent new helps for themselves. And some of these look at first glance almost Utopian and impossible. Then it is that a patient study shows that the ages-long training that women's work has given them in detail in planning out the small administrations of domestic life stands them in good stead and makes enterprises possible which make some men and even women gasp.

One such venture is just now attracting much attention among the more truly progressive women in England. It is by chance that it begins in the jubilee year, but it is a happy chance, while it grows out of sadness. No woman has been thought worthy of enrollment in the list of jubilee honors and decorations. But one woman



has gone to her rest followed by the love and grateful recognition of many women of the noble qualities she used unstintedly for their service. She was Mrs. Massingberd, the founder of the Pioneer Club, the center of much steady good work, though also an object of much raillery and some obloquy. It was a club with large hopes and great ideals and was likely to grow in right directions. But Mrs. Massingberd's death came too soon. It was not ready to be left to its own resources without the aid she gave it, both personally and pecuniarily. It is true that she had succeeded, though it was a temperance club in the strictest sense, in making it just pay its annual way; but when its prospects were closely studied a need of reorganization was made obvious. Well, women are exceedingly like men in many ways, and it is not the first time that an ideal has to be reached by a succession of fresh impulses, false starts. The "Pioneers" discussed these affairs and considered various projects, and finally the great majority of them agreed to follow out an enlarged programme on their president's own lines.

A fit successor appeared in Mrs. Wynford Philipps, who with the social and pecuniary position necessary for such work unites most rare gifts of personality, of aspiration for the race, and of business capacity. She leads the way in the formation of the Grosvenor Crescent Club in a splendid house close to Hyde Park Corner—a club where, for moderate payments, the women who are the soul and life of contemporary social, philanthropic, artistic, and literary women's work can meet to make acquaintance and cement the ties of common effort without respect of political party or religious divergence or class distinction. They seek to weld together the different parts of their share of the world's work and make it more solid and thorough and powerful for good. And it is a homelike place, full of comfort without being too luxurious, for those whose home life has failed them or is

far away from the place where they find their work.

It is so unusual, in England at all events, for a club to be independent of profits on the sale of intoxicating liquors, that it is a matter to rejoice over that women have found it possible to pay their way as strict temperance people. In the new club they intend to show how the more material wants of life can be provided for both economically and so elegantly as to tempt into the same good paths some at least of those who groan for deliverance from the overweening luxury and shameful extravagance of fashionable society. The contrasts of grinding poverty and wasteful wealth are so glaring in London that a secret shame and misgiving invades even the *nouveau riche*, and if women can lead the way from the luxury of the Roman empire to "Roman simplicity," their club may do the State no small service. Care and dainty tastefulness are the watchwords of the catering department. In such surroundings the club will invite its members to be not only units of its own corporate life, but also to form groups for special objects both of work and of recreation.



MRS. WYNFORD PHIPPS.

American and colonial ladies will be able to meet each other in special groups to further any particular schemes or to make new acquaintances. And they will stir each other and the mother countrywomen up to friendly rivalry in well-doing—New Zealanders telling of the success of their experiments in extensions of the suffrage, Americans of their various achievements, Cape Colonists of their trials. Thus a solidarity will grow among Anglo-Saxon women, born of mutual knowledge and personal coöperation, that cannot fail to carry light and help into the darkest corners of the world where women have not yet learned to hope, much less to strive for good.

There will be swimming, and cycling, and other circles for those who are athletically

minded. Chess and other reputable games of skill will have their place. A well-selected collection of books bought or lent will be in the fine library upstairs. Here it will be sought to give ready access to whatever books and papers contain of information or speculation about all women and their history and concerns—if indeed such information can be said to be divisible from the history and concerns of men. It is hoped that women writers will remember that this library will be a fitting receiver of what books they produce of general interest and will treat it as a central library.

To secure the best united consideration of topics of special interest to women and to help to train women in the use of their special gift of speech, debates will be regularly held. And there will be set days and evenings when the club receives itself and its friends, and when it can hold out warm welcome to artists of various gifts, both to the famous and to those who are to succeed to their crowns.

If the possibility of too vehement difference of opinion makes any specific religious organization inexpedient in the club, there is the consolation that the leading spirits in it are actuated by a large-minded and deep religious feeling and sense of duty, and there will be no chill within its walls for the warmest devotion that is at the same time charitable in the truest sense, that hopes all things, believes all things, and never fails.

But the club does not monopolize the fine building in which it makes its home. On each story is a door leading into the rooms occupied by the Women's Institute, the fruit of years of Mrs. Wynford Philipps' thought and hope. Membership in the institute will be open, on the payment of one guinea entrance fee and one guinea a year, to all women approved by the Election Committee or who, being already members of the Grosvenor Crescent Club, pay simply half a guinea a year. Professional women, students, women holding public appointments, and country members have privileges as to fees, as will corresponding members not resident in England. The Women's Institute will be managed by Mrs. Philipps, aided by an advisory council of women representing all branches of education, science, art, literature, and philanthropy, a council which will make recommendations to an executive committee containing secretaries of the various departments into which the work of the institute will be divided. These departments will at first be a reference library, the size of which will be enhanced by loans of books as well as by gifts by purchase out of the resources of the treasure fund. It is to start with selected works of refer-



LADY GROVE.

ence to meet the special requirements of women engaged in official work, and also with indexed reports of all societies in Great Britain and Ireland which further women's interests. The foreign and colonial societies for similar purposes will no doubt soon be adequately represented. This department is under the superintendence of Miss Jane Tuckey. The treasure fund is being raised for the purpose of providing the library with books and the institute with works of art. A list of eminent names of ladies who have accepted the position of trustees of this fund contains the names of Lady Henry Somerset, Lady Elizabeth Cust, Lady Grey Egerton, Mrs. Eva McLaren, and Mrs. Philipps.

Another department is the Society of Societies, the aim of which is to bring workers into relation with all societies which have in view to benefit

women and children or which otherwise relate to women's work. Until a good deal of study has been given to this branch of knowledge, it rarely occurs to any one to imagine how great the number of such societies is. It will be part of the duty of the secretary of this department to put inquirers into touch with any society, and to arrange for interviews with representatives of such societies. Small societies as many as fifty members of which are also members of the institute will have the opportunity to obtain the use of a room in the institute for their committees free of charge, and to secure for small payment the part time of a competent secretary.

A very striking department is founded under the name of the General Information Bureau and is to be under the able direction of Miss Somerville, who is an experienced indexer. The work of this department will be to give free to every member of the institute (or for sixpence per answer if sent by post) an answer to any written question submitted to the bureau. Non-members and the general public can also avail themselves of the services of the bureau on the payment of one shilling four pence for each rational question sent in by post. To secure specialist knowledge a large number of honorary referees are giving the promise to aid the bureau on their own subjects. It is at once clear that an almost incalculable amount of labor will be saved to workers in many fields by this adventurous department. Its labors may prove to be Herculean at first, but as each answer will be preserved and indexed, the records of the bureau will gradually and steadily accumulate facilities for the staff who will work under Miss Somerville's superintendence. The bureau will reserve the right to re-



LADY ELIZABETH CUST.

turn the fee and decline to answer any question which is practically unanswerable, such as matters which are trade secrets or questions apparently constructed to strain its resources intolerably. Professional people will give information, but not technical advice. It will be strictly an information bureau. Foreign and colonial referees would render great service to workers by giving their help.

The Women's Lecture Department, managed by Miss Elspeth Philipps (who is a brilliant Oxford history graduate and "extension" lecturer), will provide certificated or guaranteed lecturers on constitutional history, details of local government, the history of the women's movement, and other special subjects. It will make a point of maintaining a high standard of excellence, and will seek to raise rather than to lower the standard of payment for good work, according to its excellence.

A Statistical Society will busy itself with women's work and wages and will examine evidence given before royal commissions or departmental committees appointed by Parliament to investigate such matters of world-wide interest. This department should help in the solution of some of the problems which are now more and more clearly showing themselves to be at the root of the deepest grievances of Christian civilization. It may amaze us all by the facts it will make accessible as to the position and life conditions of the larger half of the race who now toil and suffer unheeded and unhelped. The information the society



MRS. EVA M'LAREN.

accumulates it will from time to time publish, both in the quarterly institute publication and in pamphlets. Its work will of course be indexed.

A Women's Benefit Society will probably connect itself with one of the great existing societies which render thrift alluring and effective.

Other departments and societies, such as a Welsh Department, a Colonial Society, and other modes of help to definite members of the feminine body politic, will be formed as the demand arises. Special artistic, educational, and social reformatory societies are already spoken of as likely to come into existence under the fostering and enabling surroundings of this home of all that makes for the good of women and so of the world.

A long and constantly lengthening list of names of well-known women, from which it would seem almost invidious to select a few as typical, is already prefixed to the prospectus of the Women's Institute as forming the Representative Council. Educationists such as Miss Hughes, of Cambridge, Miss Carpenter, of Aberystwith, Miss Maitland, of Somerville College, Oxford, Miss Maquard, of Westfield, Hampstead, Mrs. Sidgwick, of Newnham, Cambridge, and Miss Wordsworth, of Lady Margaret's, Oxford, are there. Philanthropic workers such as Miss Cous (who was an alderman on the London County Council until a sapient English judge decided that in the English tongue the word "person" could not indicate a woman), Lady Montagu, Lady Philipps, and Lady Henry Somerset give their names. Almost every branch of public work of women already has its spokeswoman on that council, and so has the promise of help from the great institute to which so many are pledged to give and to which so many look to get magnanimous sisterly service.

Surely these are good days in which, though the most highly placed may hold back in unsympathetic reserve from aiding in the forward march of the great host of women against the foes of the race, against ignorance, and selfish luxury, and high-handed tyranny, and all that degrades and destroys humanity, yet the helping hand, the mutual trust, the common hopefulness

and resolution of long-tried and trained womanhood unite to do such practical work as would have seemed to the past generations far-off and baseless dreams of Utopia. Whatever the heedless or the inert or the hide-bound may say about the eternal fixedness of the position of women, the answer of penetration and conviction must still be, *Epur se remove*. It moves indeed, in obedience to heavenly law, and its ever-growing momentum has irresistible attraction in it for

the separate individual atoms, the single scattered souls who sigh and toil for peace and good-will on earth.

Our day is good. If it is the end of the century it is the birthday of the new age. It is full of the strife and groaning that usher in life. Its strenuous point is where the worker of the world, the woman who has hitherto borne the heat and burden of the day, is becoming conscious of her true vocation. The unspeakable one concentrates his most fiendish malice on the Armenian woman and girl child and destroys family life wherever he can touch it. Labor struggles with capital for freedom to live a human life, for the bread-winner to earn and the woman to be free to administer the necessities for the true family, the place where women



MISS SOMERVILLE.  
Manager of the General Information Bureau.

reign and children bloom, and so man grows noble and good.

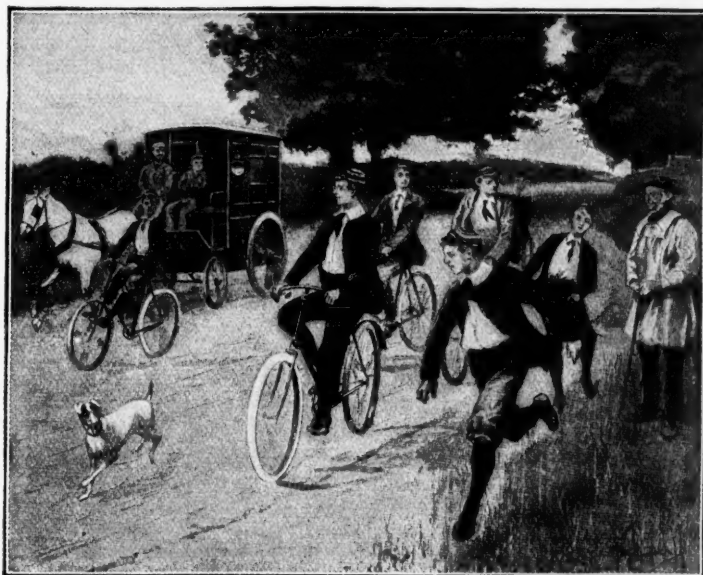
This jubilee year has made many hearts sink with shame and dread. Women have looked on incredulously while governments in which they have no share have failed to combine for arbitration, have watched weak but gallant people fall before triumphant wrong, have disregarded the steady groan of persecuted faith, have condoned base dishonor, have plotted and combined and run through the whole gamut of wrong-doing. It is the year in which women should organize themselves and bestir themselves as never they did before to loose the chains that have bound their capability of doing what the world needs in bonds of fashion and custom and unimaginable self-regard. It is time that we join hands to weld all the various sporadic efforts we have been making into a free union which can only strengthen us for fresh labor and far greater success.



## ENGLISH SCHOOLBOYS ON THE "TREK."

THE readers of this magazine are aware of its strong partiality for several new things that have been brought into the school life of our young Americans—among which are the vacation camps for boys and the historical pilgrimages. A great variety of wholesome experience may be combined with recreation and amusement under these new vacation plans and methods. One of the most interesting projects of this general sort has been originated by Mr. Alexander Devine, the head master of Clayesmore School at Enfield, in England. Mr. Devine has had a good deal to do with schoolboys' vacation camps and excursions for a number of years past. During the summer vacation of the present year a party of his boys has been in France, proceeding on a plan that had been successfully tried in England last year.

The word "trek" has been adopted from the Boers of South Africa, considerable groups of whom often go a long distance from one part of the country to another with their wagons, herds, and all their belongings, advancing leisurely and comfortably from day to day and camping at night. Mr. Devine's trekking party last year was made up of a group of schoolboys who were pro-



ON THE MARCH—THE START IN THE MORNING.

vided with a good-sized covered wagon, in which their sleeping tent, blankets, food supplies, and extra clothing were carried, while the boys themselves walked, rode bicycles, or otherwise "went as they pleased." The expedition covered a distance of about six hundred miles through an extremely interesting part of England. It went from London across Surrey and Sussex to Brighton, and then followed the south coast of England westward, where the same route was adopted that Dr. Conan Doyle ascribes in his



THE MIDDAY REST—PREPARING THE DINNER.

famous novel to Micah Clark, this being the scene of the Monmouth rebellion in the west country in 1685. Naturally the boys gained much knowledge of geography and history, while thoroughly enjoying their camping-out experiences.

This year's trek led to the port of New Haven, thence across the channel to Dieppe, and through Normandy to Paris. The two pictures on the pre-

ceding page are reproduced from the London *Graphic*, from which also is derived most of our information about the schoolboys' trek. Almost every portion of our own country affords admirable opportunities for just such agreeable vacation tours, and this page is presented in the hope that it may provide more than one party of boys with a hint that may help to shape their plans next summer.

## LOCAL HISTORY AND THE "CIVIC RENAISSANCE" IN NEW YORK.



BADGE OF  
CITY HISTORY CLUB.

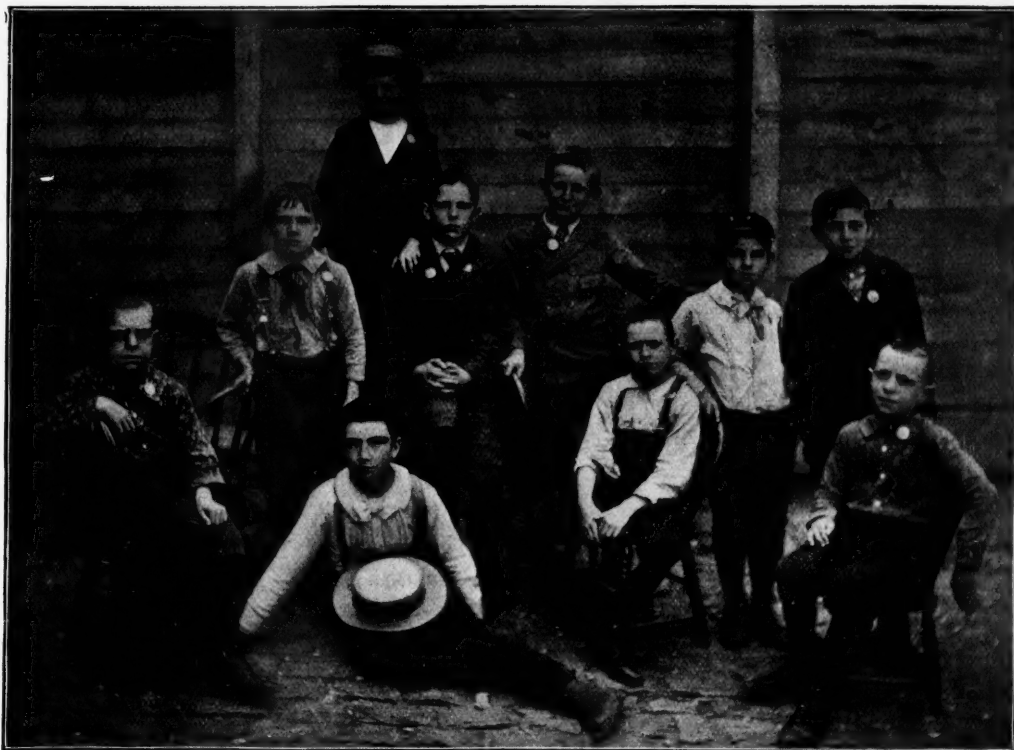
THE "civic renaissance" that has begun so unquestionably to manifest itself in the city of New York is discernible in very many lines of progress. Some of them are closely related to one another, while all of them, whether consciously or unconsciously, are coöperating to-

ward a splendid transformation. Concerning many of these hopeful notes of advance the readers of this periodical have been duly notified. They have been told, for example, of the municipal improvements brought about under the existing administration; the perfection of Colonel Waring's great street-cleaning organization; the rapid extension of smooth pavements into the tenement-house districts; the prospective rapid-transit improvements; the assurance of a great public library at a very early day; the sweeping reforms in the public-school system, with the establishment of a series of new high schools; the progress of kindergartens in connection with the school system; the development of the facilities for higher education, notable among which is the occupancy this month by Columbia University of its magnificent new quarters; the astonishing success of the movement for tenement-house reform, and the building of suburban homes under the auspices of the City and Suburban Homes Company; the practical housing reforms that have begun to make themselves felt under the legislation that followed the Gilder Tenement House Commission report; the small parks and public baths. These are a few of the conspicuous signs of the times, and they signify a general movement toward a purer and higher civilization that is important beyond all reckoning.

The existence of this new spirit, that is taking

possession of the great community now soon to number three and a half million people, is what made it so readily possible to secure more than a hundred thousand voters' signatures to a request that President Seth Low should be made the first mayor of the consolidated metropolis. Mr. Low's qualifications are not of a kind that isolate him or that belong to him in any sharply differentiating sense. It is precisely because he belongs so thoroughly to the great community, and is in his sympathies and record so entirely identified with almost every phase of the multiform progressive movement, that his candidacy is so fitting and so acceptable. Although this article is not intended to discuss the pending municipal campaign, it may be very properly introduced with these allusions to Mr. Low's candidacy—for the City History Club is engaged in the promotion of a movement that has for its constant object the training of good citizens, with a view to an acceleration of the very sort of modern metropolitan progress that Mr. Low's candidacy so well represents.

It happens, indeed, that Mr. Low himself has from the outset been one of the hearty friends and counselors of the City History Club. The creator of the movement, however, is Mrs. Robert Abbe, who is its president, and who has given to it that enthusiasm, undiscouraged faith, and unflinching personal effort that are always requisite, on the part of some one leader, for the establishment of any new thing. Happily, the plan of the City History Club is so elastic and adaptive that it has seemed to adjust itself naturally to a number of existing forms of educational and social effort. Its growth and bright promise illustrate well the principle that high ambitions have a way sometimes of realizing themselves when they are altogether laid aside for the sake of doing something directly useful. Mrs. Abbe and certain other New York ladies who have been associated with her in good work



MEMBERS OF THE CITY HISTORY CLUB—A CLASS IN THE CHILDREN'S AID MISSION, SIXTY-SIXTH STREET.

for the community have for several years perceived the desirability of some sort of central clearing-house for social and educational effort in New York—a sort of civic federation or a center of social centers. But it has not been easy to bring about that ambitious plan, and it has been postponed, though not forgotten or abandoned. Meanwhile Mrs. Abbe has perceived a most admirable way to render immediate service to the community in promoting the community's knowledge of its own history and traditions.

It is clear enough, upon a moment's reflection, that the progress of any community must rely to a great extent upon the spirit of patriotism; while patriotism must always rely in turn to a great extent either upon racial feeling or else upon a background of history and tradition. New York is such a conglomerate community that racial feeling as a basis for local pride and patriotic sentiment is not as strong as in most other great cities of the world. Local history and tradition, moreover, have not entered into the general consciousness of the present community that dwells upon or near Manhattan Island. At least the sentiment of locality has not existed to any extent

sufficient to constitute a general attitude of mind to which effective appeal might be made. But it has occurred to Mrs. Abbe and her associates of the City History Club that there might easily enough be such a teaching of New York local history—with harmless accompaniments of legend and tradition, together with local historical geography—as would most appreciably stimulate local consciousness and neighborhood pride, and in due time wholesomely affect municipal politics.

The idea was carefully thought out. Study was to be by means of classes formed at various points throughout the city, and the teachers of such classes were to be aided by frequent lectures and discussions which would bring them together at stated times as a sort of normal class in city history. The general subject of the history of New York was to be covered in a two years' course, the first year to be devoted to the Dutch and English colonial periods, and the second year to the Revolutionary and subsequent American periods. A series of well-written and instructive pamphlet monographs was to be prepared and sold at a cheap price, each paper dealing with some phase of the history, topography, or geog-

raphy of the city; and excursions were to be marked out which would familiarize the members of the various city history classes with all the memorable localities, historic buildings, and surviving names and routes which would give the reality of object-lessons to the history learned from books or lectures and talks.

The actual work was begun in 1896, with a few classes. These at the close of the last season, in May, 1897, had increased to forty-five or fifty classes, with an aggregate of from six hundred to seven hundred members. These classes have for the most part enrolled children or young people as members, but they have by no means excluded the elders. The great success of the plan is to be found in its easy adaptation to circumstances, and therefore its acceptance by all sorts of existing societies and agencies. Thus one of the chapters is made up of frequenters of the Hebrew Institute on the East Side, and its meetings are accommodated in one of the best rooms of the institute's excellent building. Another class or chapter is attached to the university settlement in Delancey Street, while another is to be found at Columbia College among the undergraduates. Others have been organized in private schools. Still others have been recruited among the very poor children who attend the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society.

The precise method of instruction and the thoroughness and extent of the study of the particular topic or period of the city under consideration, must of course be affected by the average age and intelligence of the particular classes. Most people, however, would be surprised to know with what great avidity the children of humble immigrants will enter upon local historical study if they are properly guided. Young workingmen and members of working girls' clubs will read standard historical works, when their interest is once aroused, with as much thoroughness and with even keener delight than is likely to be shown by the young men of Columbia College or the young ladies of the best private boarding-schools. These facts having been demonstrated by experience, it may be said with assurance that the chapters of the City History Club



A FEW MEMBERS OF MISS WHITNEY'S HISTORY CLASS OF WORKING WOMEN.

that are located in the thickly populated parts of the town, where the working population lives, are disposed to enter upon the study of city history in quite as solid and thoroughgoing a fashion as the members of those chapters that are organized among the more prosperous and better educated. It is hardly necessary to observe that this is a most encouraging discovery.

Many of the classes, particularly those which are made up of children, have been formed in connection with the public schools; and the educational authorities of the city have become so well satisfied with the methods and work of the City History Club that they are ready to cooperate in every reasonable manner. Apart from the children's classes, it is worth while to mention the fact that one class, under charge of Miss Whitney, is made up of forty-five working women, who meet once a week for their history lesson and discussion. Mrs. Abbe herself has conducted a class of young women at her own home, although her particular attention has been given to the stated meetings of the teachers of classes, these having been held at her house until—on account of the steadily increasing attendance of the supporters and friends of the movement who were not teachers—it became necessary to adjourn the lectures to the Berkeley Association rooms. The general talks to the teachers and their fellow-members of the central organization of the City History Club have been given by well-known authors, professors of history, and special students. Dr. Edward Eggle-



ton, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, Prof. H. P. Johnston, Mrs. Bellamy, and several others of like admirable qualifications, addressed the teachers of the City History Club last year.

The prospects for the coming season are in every way encouraging. Some very attractive prizes have been offered by friends of the club, and these will be so varied that their award will stimulate interest among all the different elements that make up the body of pupils. The most important prize is that of a hundred dollars a year, to be awarded for the best essay on any subject connected with the history of New York City, and to be competed for by students in the New York colleges—the students in thirteen enumerated institutions being eligible.

The plan of excursions, or local historical pilgrimages, will be carried out still more extensively. Some of these pilgrimages through parts of old New York can be made on foot in an hour or two. Others extending well into the suburbs are arranged for bicycle parties. Besides the very valuable local historical papers of the Half Moon series, which have been mentioned from time to time in our book notes during the past year, the City History Club has published some excellent maps for the use of its pupils, has accumulated numerous valuable stereopticon slides, and in other ways has constantly been developing its stock of educational appliances and resources. The various public or quasi-public libraries of New York have already begun to feel the new pressure upon their supplies of books pertaining to local history, and they will be only too glad, doubtless, to prepare themselves as fully as possible for so commendable a demand upon the part of their visitors and patrons.

It is easy to see how, as the work of the society develops, it may become feasible to study municipal government as well as local history, and to trace from the beginning of the city down to the present time the evolution of particular departments of municipal life—such, for example, as street-making, the supply of water, the fire service, the police, the parks, and so through the whole list of municipal topics. This can be done without much intrusion of partisanship or political controversy; and, furthermore, it can be done with great advantage. For it is undoubtedly true that the best gateway to the study of municipal government is that of local history. And there is no way by which the existing structure and work of municipal government can so well be comprehended as by a study of the historical development of the municipality's life.

There is nothing sensational in the work of the City History Club, and no movement could be more quiet and unostentatious in its methods. But it is a movement that is altogether good, and that yields a very unusual percentage of benefit in comparison with what it costs of money and effort. It would seem to us that there are many cities and towns in the United States in which there might well be undertaken a like study of local history. This movement, as our old-time readers will at once recognize, falls in very harmoniously with those plans for the study of national history by means of actual excursions, or so-called historical pilgrimages, that this magazine has been instrumental in promoting, while it is also in similar harmony with the many commendable movements, whether in New England, the South, or the West, for the recognition and preservation of houses, places, and objects that possess historical interest.



# WOMEN AT THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

BY MARY TAYLOR BLAUVELT.

TO American women who have been in either of the two great English university towns during the past two years the all-absorbing question has been, Shall Oxford and Cambridge grant degrees to women or shall they not? Oxford and Cambridge themselves have answered this question with a decided negative, and while it may not be necessary to regard this answer as final, it would at least seem to be so as far as the present generation is concerned.

American women at home who have been interested in the matter have probably regarded the decision as simply another proof that England is the most conservative country in Europe. This is perhaps true, yet her refusal to admit women to university honors conceded to them in most of the countries of continental Europe and in the United States, has been due not so much to excessive conservatism as to the fact that the constitution of the English university renders the question more complicated in England than elsewhere. Indeed, the conditions are such that some of the best friends of the cause of women's education, including a large proportion of the women students at Oxford and some of the members of the Association for the Education of Women there, believe that the degree would not only be of no benefit to Oxford women, but would even be a decided injury. And some of us American women who watched the struggle were forced to conclude that while a more definite recognition by the English university of work done by women would doubtless be a gain, it would, like most other gains, be accompanied by considerable loss.

## THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

Some of the objections raised by the victorious party require no special comment. That "the university is for men and men for the university;" that a degree makes a woman less of a lady; that it injures her chances of marriage or makes her a worse wife if she does marry; that it is unwise to allow much intercourse between the sexes during the undergraduate period—all these are arguments which we in America have heard for a generation, and almost all our leading universities have decided against them.

The objection to the degree which had weight with the real friends of English women students was based on the examination system which lies

at the very foundation of the English university. Two distinct courses lead to the B.A. That required for the Pass Degree involves no more work than is done by the boys in a good English school, and less than is required by any American college or university of good standing. To the English mind residence in Oxford or Cambridge is essential to the making of a gentleman. The Pass Degree accommodates those who must be gentlemen, but who cannot or will not be scholars.

The other course—that for honors—is the one usually taken by women students; indeed, at Cambridge they are not allowed to take the Pass Course. To attain the Honor B.A. at Oxford—and the system at Cambridge is very similar—it is necessary to pass three examinations. First there is the matriculation, variously known as Responsions, Little-Gos, and Smalls. This does not differ essentially from an entrance examination in America. Indeed, the requirement of the English university at this stage is less rather than more than that of the American university. It must, however, be borne in mind that a very large proportion of the men who come up to Oxford and Cambridge have been prepared in the great English schools, and have done much more reading than the amount required for "smalls."

The second examination, commonly called "Moderations," or "Mods," is taken within a year and a half after the student "comes up." The third examination, known as "Greats," is taken at the end of his course. After passing "mods" the candidate for honors devotes himself entirely to specialized work in one of the various "schools"—classics, mathematics, modern history, etc.—so that the holder of an Honors B.A. has often done more advanced work in his special subject than has been done by the holder of a higher degree in America, and this though he is no older than the American B.A. To make such early specialization an absolute requirement would be objectionable in most American universities, but it must be remembered that a larger proportion of Oxford and Cambridge students come from cultivated homes than is ordinarily the case in an American university. The home in England has to a considerable extent furnished the general culture which the university in America must frequently supply before the student can advantageously direct his whole at-

tention to one subject. Then, too, while the course for honors is a specialized one, it is very broad specialization. Thus the classical school requires a very considerable acquaintance with philosophy and literature.

#### IRKSOME RESTRICTIONS.

The hardship of the system consists in the fact that a man's university standing, and sometimes his whole future career (for the future career depends much more upon the university standing in England than with us), is altogether determined by the result of these three examinations. Anything that he may have done previous to these tests can only serve to give his tutors and associates an opinion of him; it cannot affect his standing. Nor does the hardship end here. So much does the idea of competition enter into university life, and such is the desire to give each competitor a fair chance, that it has been ordained that "greats" shall be taken at a fixed date after "mods;" no candidate may present himself either sooner or later than the day fixed by statute. Thus if, for any reason, a man is obliged to "stay down" for a year, he commonly loses all chance of ever obtaining an Honors Degree. He may continue his Honors Course if he chooses, but at the end he receives only a Pass Degree.

Nor is it possible for a man who "comes up" somewhat in advance of the requirements to shorten his course. Residence in Oxford is considered so desirable that the B.A. will not be conferred upon one who has not spent at least three university years within its classic shades. Because no continental, Scotch, or American university makes so strong a residential requirement, Oxford acknowledges no degrees except her own and those of Cambridge and Dublin.

Residence in Oxford is strictly defined as residence within a mile and a half of Carfax. Recently a young nobleman who was doing research work petitioned that on account of his health he might be allowed to live three miles out of town, coming in to the laboratories every day. His request was refused.

#### HOW WOMEN ARE AFFECTED.

All this bears very hardly at times upon the men, but it is liable to weigh much more heavily upon the women. The ability of women to pass examinations is no longer questioned. In England as well as in America they have stood very high upon the class lists, often distancing male competitors whose opportunities have been greater. Yet in the majority of cases the examination is a greater strain upon the woman than upon the man. Women—perhaps because they have fewer interests than their brothers—look forward to

examinations with much more anxiety; a lower grade than they had anticipated is to them often a terrible disgrace, the agony of which is scarcely to be endured. "If I were a man," an Oxford lady once said to me, "and could only take a second class, I would not care to live." It is to be hoped that this narrow intensity is characteristic only of this early stage of woman's education, but it is certain that it exists now, and the examination system of Oxford and Cambridge aggravates it.

Even apart from the unhealthy excitement attendant upon such a system—or perhaps not apart from it, but because of it—the examination seems calculated not to help, but to check the development of the mental and spiritual forces of many women students who pass the highest. An American examiner said to me recently: "If I have two papers before me, the one written by a man and the other by a woman, the chances are that I will have to mark the woman's paper higher. But the chances also are that the man's paper, despite numerous errors, will give evidence of a certain vigor of thought not to be found in the woman's." I think that almost all teachers who have dealt with both men and women have made a somewhat similar discovery. It is possible that the masculine mind is a better thinking apparatus, to begin with, than is the feminine; it is certain that the man's life is better calculated to develop a broad, calm judgment. But I am inclined to believe that the girl's extra eagerness to pass examinations does much to stunt her powers of thought. It seems sometimes as though she were too anxious to learn what is in the books to waste much time in weighing its value.

Not only do examinations stifle thought, but they tend to destroy that priceless possession, enthusiasm. This, too, happens oftener in the case of the woman than in that of the man. And without strong thinking and enthusiasm there can be no power. Thus it is not the girl who passes the best examination, but the girl who appears best in the recitation-room and who writes the best theses who will ordinarily be the greater intellectual force in the community.

#### THE QUESTION OF DEGREES.

However, the question as to whether examinations in themselves tend to the best feminine development has little to do with the question as to whether degrees would be advantageous to English women or not. If women would secure university educations in England, degrees or no degrees, they must submit to a system which makes the examination the sole test of work. They are now passing three examinations, and passing them very creditably, but they are not

receiving from the universities that recognition of their work which is given to the men.

But while women must, in any case, take the examinations, so long as they are not candidates for degrees certain minor and very oppressive features of the system are relaxed in their case. In the first place, they are not required to submit to the time limit; they may come up for examinations at any time that they please, and are classed according to their success in passing them. If degrees are given, this will no longer be permitted. Therefore the very ordinary girl who is able to stick to her work throughout her course will obtain the degree denied to the genius who for sickness or any other cause has been obliged to stay down a year. This, of course, applies equally to the men; but a man's health is not so precarious as a woman's, and, moreover, parents are more likely to feel justified in keeping their daughters home for a year than in pursuing a similar course with their sons.

During the discussion of this question at Oxford it was urged that the woman with a degree would, in the eyes of ignorant school committees in search of a teacher, always have the advantage over her sister who, for any reason whatsoever, might be unable to write the coveted letters after her name. As such committees are not very likely to discriminate between Pass Degrees and Honor Degrees, many a woman who would otherwise take the Honors Course will find it to her pecuniary advantage to content herself with a Pass. It is astonishing to notice how much the commercial element enters into this discussion among a people accustomed to scoff at our fondness for the "almighty dollar." It certainly has never played so large a part in similar discussions in this country.

#### REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS.

But conforming to the time limit means not only that the time must not be prolonged, but also that it must not be shortened. Though a woman might be so far advanced as to meet the intellectual requirements of the university within a year after her "coming up," no degree would be conferred until she had kept all her terms. My impression is that as the women who come up to Oxford and Cambridge are generally somewhat older than the men, they more often wish to shorten the time limit than to prolong it.

Secondly, women may now take honors without taking all the preliminary examinations. If degrees are given, inasmuch as Oxford and Cambridge give no credit for work not done at Oxford or Cambridge, it will sometimes be necessary for scholarly women no longer young to review the Latin grammar and "Euclid," in

which they have no interest, for the sake of taking honors in science or history.

As a matter of fact, though many women have taken honors at Oxford, I think that no one of them has ever conformed to all the conditions necessary for a degree: that is, many women have taken the final examinations, but no one of these has taken both preliminaries and at the same time neither shortened nor prolonged the time limit. Indeed, many men maintain that it is absolutely impossible for a woman to keep the residential requirement in such a way as to be profitable, for no matter how long she may reside in a university town, she cannot live the university life. That she cannot live exactly the same life as that of the men is undoubtedly true. Yet who shall say that Newnham and Girton in Cambridge, Somerville and Lady Margaret in Oxford, are not developing a life which in time may be as truly university life and as beneficial to women as that offered by Christchurch and Balliol's to men?

#### OTHER TESTS THAN EXAMINATIONS.

While admitting that the granting of degrees would place some able women at a disadvantage, the gain of such a concession to the cause of women's education seems to outweigh the loss to individuals. I sincerely regret that the examination should be the sole test of work, but, as I said before, the woman who would secure a university education must submit to this whether she takes a degree or not. The only way to avoid it is to alter the whole plan of the university, not indeed by abolishing examinations, but by devising a system which shall make the standing of the student depend in some measure at least upon the quality of his previous work. Many of the ablest men connected with the English universities feel that this would be an advantage not only to the women, but also to the men. There can be no doubt that the present system hampers the abler men. Some years ago the late Professor Freeman said that he had to thank his university for inspiring in him a love for certain authors—notably Aristotle—but he did not thank his university for examining him in any subject whatsoever. When his last examination was over he said: "Now it will be possible for me to begin to read." He began to read then and had read ever since. "We will learn before long," an Oxford professor said a few weeks ago, "that we have made a mistake in planning a great university with reference almost wholly to the needs of stupid men who won't work, rather than to those of able men who will."

Even as a means of making men work, exam-



inations have not been a remarkable success. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the proportion of idle men at Oxford and Cambridge exceeds that at any American university. This, of course, is due not wholly to the system, but in great measure to the custom which requires every man of a certain social standing to spend some time in residence at one of the great university towns.

It is not probable that there will be any modification of the system for some time to come. "Surely you would not change anything so old," an Oxford lady once said to me, and that remark expresses the feeling of a large fraction of the English people on every question whatsoever. But the examination system of Oxford and Cambridge is not so very old, after all, and it is possible that in time it will give way to something better. While the English are slow, they are sure. Their conservatism is very tiresome until one remembers that of all the nations of the earth, they have had the fewest things to do over again.

#### THE TIME LIMIT.

While the not receiving degrees does not release women from examinations, it does release them from the time limit. This is undoubtedly a boon to the delicate girl who may find it advantageous to prolong her course and to the older woman who, because she has done considerable work before coming up, does not find so long a residence profitable. But it is probable that the number of women of the latter class will tend to decrease. As the university education of women becomes more common, girls will take their course at the same age as their brothers. And even the injury of the time limit to the delicate girl may to a slight extent be offset by the benefit conferred upon the girl whose parents will be forced to consider her education as serious a matter and as little to be interfered with as that of her brother. To my mind, however, the time limit, with the whole system of which it is a part, is a hindrance rather than a help to the best scholarship.

#### THE DISCIPLINE OF PREPARATION.

The argument that under the present arrangement Oxford women may choose their own courses and may begin to specialize without taking the preliminary examinations (Cambridge women are not allowed to do this to the extent that it is permitted at Oxford) is, I consider, the strongest argument against the present arrangement. While believing that "the proper study of mankind is man," and that man may be as profitably studied in history as anywhere else, I

regretted to learn that the vast majority of women who have received honors at Oxford have been in the School of Modern History. For I fear that it means that many of them have been women who, because of their small preparation, have found history the only subject upon which it was possible to specialize. And while history is the only subject such students are able to do at all, lack of preparation often makes their work, even in that line, very defective. It was stated in a debate at the Oxford Union that while a very large proportion of the tutors were in favor of admitting women to degrees, a majority of the history tutors were opposed to it. These gentlemen argued that until women were able to write historical papers, it was unwise to grant them the degree. Now just because Oxford women in general do not write good papers (if it be true that they do not), one who really had the education of women at heart might maintain that degrees should be conferred upon such as do come up to the requirements. For they never will write better until they bring to their work the disciplined minds which the preparatory work necessary to a degree tends to produce. I would not belittle the disciplinary power of historical study. For the mature mind there is nothing better, but no method of teaching history has as yet been discovered which has rendered it so efficacious in developing the youthful mind as good courses in classics or mathematics, or even in modern languages or natural science. The Bishop of Oxford, foremost of modern historians, said some years ago that in choosing a fellow in history, other things being equal, he would give his vote to the graduate of the School of Classics, rather than to that of the School of Modern History.

#### OBJECTIONS TO DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

It was argued that granting degrees to women would revolutionize all the girls' schools in England, for it must be remembered that the English lecturer who makes a Latin quotation still translates "for the benefit of the ladies." To those of us who have seen a similar revolution accomplished in our own schools, this argument does not seem very weighty. Perhaps, too, this revolution, when completed, will be found to have some bearing upon the commercial aspect of the question. When it is discovered that only university graduates are competent to teach in girls' schools, there will be more positions for these graduates.

That degrees will be conferred upon women at Oxford and Cambridge some day can scarcely be doubted. It is hardly possible that England will always be content to lag behind all civilized na-

tions in her recognition of the work done by her women. But much must be overcome before the longed-for result can be obtained. In Oxford one of the most serious obstacles is the division among the women themselves as to the desirability of the degrees. Men cannot be expected to grant what women are not quite sure that they want.

Another objection, founded upon the constitution of the English university, is in the fear that if the B.A. be conceded women will then ask for the M.A., and this latter degree constitutes the holder a member of the governing body of the university. The proposition which was defeated at Cambridge last spring was to confer both the B.A. and the M.A., but to make them merely titular, conferring no vote.

In the fact that all M.A.s belong to the governing body lies another difficulty. Before the step can be taken it will be necessary to convert not only the dons resident at Oxford and Cambridge, but the country at large. As a lady said to a country clergyman, a Cambridge M.A. who was exulting over the decision of his *alma mater* last spring: "The women were defeated largely through the vote of country parsons with Pass Degrees, for which women would not even condescend to ask."

#### AMERICAN WOMEN AND THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

In the B.A. of the English university few of our women can have much personal interest. Generally American women who study abroad have already taken degrees, and frequently they have taught several years in high schools or colleges. They therefore would hardly care to review preparatory work for the sake of passing "smalls," nor would many of them find it profitable to remain in residence the required time.

Within the past two years, however, a new

degree has been opened by Oxford to men which would be a great boon to American women. This is the Research Degree, granted to men who already have the B.A. or in some way give proof of having received a good education, and who devote at least two university years to research work in Oxford. They are required to present a thesis as the result of that work, and perhaps pass an examination. Many of the objections to giving the B.A. to women do not exist in the case of the Research Degree. For the time may be prolonged if desired, and need not be continuous; the principal test is not an examination, but a thesis, and the degree confers no vote. But as yet no attempt has been made to open this degree to women.

Then, since we cannot have degrees, does it pay American women to work in an English university? I answer, the lectures in most departments do not pay the woman who has already done undergraduate work. There is no system of lecturing to graduates, and the lectures to undergraduates are frequently and almost of necessity nothing more than time-saving machines. The contents of standard books are abridged and simplified to meet the demands of an examining board. There are indeed lectures of a different character, but these are not so numerous as one would expect them to be. It does not pay to give them. Men who are working for examinations will not attend lectures that will not help them to pass examinations.

It is not from the lecture, but from the tutor, that the advanced student must get help. Women who show themselves able and willing to work always find Oxford and Cambridge scholars courteous and helpful. The libraries, both in the university towns and in London, contain untold treasures. And above all, Oxford and Cambridge pay for Oxford and Cambridge and England pays for England.



## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### DISCOVERY OF THE OLDEST RECORD OF CHRIST.

IN the October *McClure's* Bernard P. Grenfell, M.A., one of the two discoverers of the vastly important *logia*, tells how the papyrus was unearthed and what it means in biblical history. Hitherto the oldest documents containing a record of Christ's life were the Vatican and Sinaitic manuscripts of the New Testament. These were believed to have been written in the fourth century, about A.D. 350, but these *logia* discovered in Egypt last winter by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt are pronounced by experts to have been written at the end of the second or beginning of the third century; that is, about A.D. 200. This goes back a gap of one hundred and fifty years.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE LOGIA.

Mr. Kenyon, in an explanatory introduction which precedes Mr. Grenfell's article, says: "Seventeen hundred years ago some humble Egyptian Christian was carrying about a little pocket volume in which were inscribed some of the words spoken by Christ upon earth. It was not a handsome volume, such as would have suited the library of a rich man. Such a volume would in those days have been in the form of a roll, provided with ornamental rollers and perhaps covered with a wrap to protect it from harm. The book form to which we are accustomed was at first only used for notebooks and then for cheap copies of literary works; and it was more as a notebook than as a work of literature at all that this precious leaf must have been regarded by its first possessor. Into this notebook, which was of a size to be easily carried about with him, he had copied some of the sayings of our Lord from a collection made we know not how much earlier—perhaps in the days when the apostles were still alive, almost certainly before the four gospels had come to be recognized as the sole authoritative records of our Lord's life. Some of these sayings are certainly authentic, since they are also preserved in the inspired gospels. Some of them are not found in the gospels; but who shall say whether they are or are not authentic? If we had the whole book which that Egyptian Christian once carried about with him we could answer this question more surely; but we have only a single leaf, separated from the others by some chance, and preserved by the marvelous dryness of the climate and soil of

Egypt amid thousands of other fragments of papyrus in the rubbish-heaps of Behnesa. One leaf with eight sayings, each prefaced by the formula, 'Jesus saith;' three of them completely or substantially identical with sayings recorded in the gospels, three of them wholly new, the other two so much mutilated as to be unintelligible, yet, small as it is, the oldest extant record of our Lord's life upon earth."

#### DIGGING OUT THE PAPYRI.

The new and important papyrus was found on the site of the ancient city of Oxyrhynchus, on the edge of the western desert, one hundred and twenty miles from Cairo. Mr. Grenfell explains that there have been very few excavations on the sites of the Egyptian towns, because these continued to be inhabited until at least the Roman times, and the ruins belong rather to these later times and cover up the old *débris*. Mr. Grenfell obtained leave from the Egyptian Exploration Fund to excavate anywhere in the strip of desert between the Fayum and Minya. At first he and Professor Petrie worked together, and afterward Mr. Hunt and Mr. Grenfell. The pursuit of explorations in this country is not without its exciting phases, and while the scientists were digging there came one of the nocturnal raids of the Bedouin Arabs. These pleasant neighbors consider that their immemorial custom of eking out their subsistence by depredations upon their more prosperous neighbors has been sanctioned by the Creator himself. Notwithstanding these interruptions and the rather formidable size of the town site, over a mile in length, the two explorers worked from sunrise to sunset with some seventy workmen and boys, digging trenches through a mound near a large space covered with piles of limestone chips, probably the site of an ancient temple. The choice was a fortunate one, and "papyrus scraps at once began to come to light in considerable quantities, varied by occasional complete or nearly complete private and official documents containing letters, contracts, accounts, and so on; and there were also a number of fragments written in uncials, or rounded capital letters, the form of writing used in copying classical or theological manuscripts. Later in the week Mr. Hunt, in sorting the papyri found on the second day, noticed on a crumpled uncial fragment written on both sides the Greek word which means mote, which at once suggested to him the verse in the gospels concerning the mote and

the beam. A further examination showed that the passage in the papyrus really was the conclusion of the verse, 'Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye;' but that the rest of the papyrus differed considerably from the gospels, and was, in fact, a leaf of a book containing a collection of sayings of Christ, some of which, apparently, were new. More than that could not be determined until we came back to England.

#### STUDYING THE TREASURES.

"The following day Mr. Hunt identified another fragment as containing most of the first chapter of St. Matthew's gospel. The evidence both of the handwriting and of the dated papyri with which they were found makes it certain that both the *logia* and the St. Matthew fragment were written not later than the third century, and they are, therefore, a century older than the earliest manuscripts of the New Testament. It is not improbable that they were the sole remains of a library belonging to some Christian who perished in the persecution during Diocletian's reign, and whose books were thrown away.

"Finding that the rubbish mounds were so fruitful, I proceeded to increase the number of workmen and boys up to one hundred and ten, and the flow of papyri rapidly became a torrent which it was difficult to cope with. Each lot found by a pair (man and boy working together) had to be kept separate from the rest; for the knowledge that papyri are found together is frequently of great importance, as, for instance, in determining the date of the *logia*; and since it is inevitable that some papyri should get broken in the process of getting them out of the closely packed soil, it is imperative to keep together, as far as possible, fragments of the same document. We engaged two men to make tin boxes for storing the papyri, but for the next ten weeks they could scarcely keep up with us."

After work had progressed a certain distance the party came on a part of the mound which had a thick layer of almost solid papyrus, and the only difficulty was to find enough baskets in Behnesa to contain all the rolls. In one day no less than thirty-six were brought in, stuffed with fine rolls three to ten feet long. So the entire Klondyke find amounted finally to nearly two tons of papyri. Part of these are at the Gizeh Museum and the rest are at Oxford, with Mr. Hunt and Mr. Grenfell busy with the task of sorting and unrolling them. It will take years before they are all examined, and there may be much more important discoveries in them than that which we have described.

#### THE WRECK OF GREECE.

THE most important article in the October *Scribner's* is Mr. Henry Norman's under the above title, which gives much of his experience as a correspondent on the ground during the recent war and as a personal friend of Prince George. Mr. Norman is very strenuous in his points of view about Greece. He likens the position of that unfortunate land to that of a human being tortured to death by red Indians, with the concert of Europe and the Turk in the rôle of the savages. "As the situation developed," he says, "and the telegrams from the different capitals arrived each day, the effect to the sympathetic onlooker was that day by day a fresh red-hot iron was applied to the living flesh, another sliver driven under the finger-nail."

#### WHERE THE GREEKS GOT THEIR GUNS.

Athens was already at the boiling-point when he arrived there in the middle of February. The Grecians were determined to fight, but they were in a wretched condition to do it. Nor was the enthusiasm confined to the capital. The whole country had a popular sentiment for action, and every individual in Greece procured himself a rifle and a well-filled cartridge-belt. The weapon most universally used was the Gras rifle, which the French army had discarded, and generally cut down for Greek purposes to carbine length. This cost about seven francs. When these rifles were supplied to the Greek Government their commission rejected them for the defects. The *Ethnike Hetaira* purchased a number of the rifles, and finally the government had to take the rest at a very much advanced price, because they could get none elsewhere. But even with the rifles there was a paucity of ammunition. Negotiations were had with several countries, and finally a million cartridge-cases were ordered in Austria, but the Austrian Government refused to permit their delivery. Consequently, says Mr. Norman, at no time was the Greek army sufficiently provided with ammunition. Mr. Norman recounts with considerable detail for a magazine article, and with an intimate knowledge of the facts, the diplomatic proceedings which finally led up to the war, and then he gives a sketch of his visit to the Melouna Pass. He says, by the way, that it was the Evzones, the mountain Greeks, who were the real fighting men. It was they and almost they alone who held the Melouna Pass for almost two days against Edham Pasha's army. They were picturesquely attired in coquettish tasseled caps, embroidered zouave jackets, spotless and stiffly starched peiticoats, thick woolen stockings, and leather slippers with hobnailed shoes and scarlet silk pompons at the toe.



## HAS GREECE A CHANCE YET?

Mr. Norman concludes by asking, What of the future? Had the Greeks utterly failed in strengthening the Hellenic race and fulfilling the Hellenic ideal? At first glance, he says, it would seem they have irrevocably weakened the one and destroyed the other. The Turk is stronger than he has been for a decade. Athens has lost the confidence she enjoyed in Greece. Crete is farther from union than ever. And Greece is on the verge of financial ruin. "Is it the end?" asks Mr. Norman.

"Possibly, but not certainly. The finances of Greece are not absolutely beyond repair. If there were good reason to think that the dishonesty and recklessness of the past would not be repeated, I believe that a personal appeal from King George to the Greeks of all the world would result in the subscription of a national loan sufficient to reestablish equilibrium, and such a loan would be regarded almost as a gift.

"If the king is strong enough and the army supports him, the constitution can be changed in the direction of substituting administration for oratory and work for intrigue. If the political officers can be weeded from the army, a smaller but infinitely more compact and effective force, with modern weapons, can be formed, strong enough to enable Greece to take her share in the fight for existence which is surely coming upon the smaller nations of the Balkan Peninsula. By the testimony of all the experienced war correspondents who witnessed the late war, there is material in Greece to form a fighting force equal to that of any army in Europe in proportion to its size. Her soldiers often fought heroically. Her artillery and engineer officers need to be no better than they are. Her fleet might become the most powerful navy of any little nation in the world."

## THE POLITICAL PRISONER IN SIBERIA.

A WRITER in *Blackwood's* for September, Mr. J. Y. Simpson, expresses the more moderate view of the Russian system of exile for political offenses. Nevertheless his strictures are severe. He explains the workings of the system in the following paragraph:

"The mere existence of exile by administrative process is the darkest blot on the whole Siberian system; of this the writer will make more or less according to his temperament. It simply means that any man, woman, or child who, owing to information received through what is probably the most perfect system of espionage in the world, is considered 'politically untrustworthy' by the local authorities of any

part of the Russian empire, may be arrested, detained during such time as the government makes further inquiries, and finally banished to some other region, usually northern European Russia or Siberia, for a period that should not exceed five years, but not unusually, and often quite arbitrarily, is extended at the end of that term. Formerly the limit was five years; to-day the term never exceeds a decade, though it is often eight years; but, again, there are many who do not suffer the statutory five. Such exiles do not lose all their civil rights. I suppose it would be impossible to catalogue the misdeeds for which this treatment is considered the correct expedient. Many of them would seem harmless enough to us, but to be a propagandist of socialism, to have forbidden books in one's possession, to be a member of a secret society which may have reserved its activities simply to discussion of the political questions of the day, down even to merely being an avowed sympathizer with such people, was and is quite sufficient to merit such procedure. The secrecy with which these 'processes' are conducted is one of their appalling features. During the investigation of a case, in which the unfortunate administrative can do nothing in his own behalf, he is lodged in a house of preliminary detention, commonly that at St. Petersburg, and there alone he may pass months or even years. Then, some day, his case is taken up, judged quietly, and he joins the next gang of exiles *en route* for Siberia."

## THE FUTURE OF RUSSIAN POLITICS.

This writer does not believe in the efficacy of the Terrorist remedies for Russia's political ills, nor does he have the profoundest respect for the exiles themselves. He seems to regard most of them as well-meaning, but misguided people. Concerning the prospects of their agitation he says:

"It is tolerably certain that one day there will be a revolution in Russia, but when it comes it will not be from any revolutionary party, strictly so called. Those individuals who care to spend their time in that fashion have not at present, and will not have in the future, any chance of organizing themselves sufficiently to do lasting damage. When the revolution does come it will come from the mass of the people. It is possible to imagine that it will be brought about by some *faux pas* on the part of the government, unless before that time there arises a czar who has strength of character sufficient to present the people with a constitution. I do not say that the government is likely to make that *faux pas*. At the same time, it is easier for an absolute monarchy to rule an ignorant than an educated

people, and it sometimes looks as if the Russian Government were prepared to take full advantage of that circumstance. The reason of so much of the past and present discontent is that Russia has no safety-valves. St. Petersburg has no Trafalgar Square; Moscow has not her Glasgow Green. Accordingly, it is only in the nature of things that at times there should be some little explosions.

#### MISTAKEN IDEALS.

"Regarding the political question as a whole and judging simply from personal experiences, one came to the following definite conclusions: 1. The present condition of the political exiles is not as bad as many would have us commonly believe. In coming to this conclusion their present bearing was largely taken into consideration. 2. The past of the Terrorist party is not looked back on by its members with the pride that one would have imagined and expected from them. Many are willing and frank enough to speak of the foolishness of their younger days, and there is a marked eagerness to disclaim all connection with dynamite. 3. It is an undoubted fact that many of them have made a better thing of the remnants of their lives in Siberia than they ever dreamed of making of the whole at home.

"Further, they speak a great deal of the ways in which they desire to help their country. The question naturally arises, Is the only way to help your country by endeavoring to upset the present form of government? Regarding the politicals as a class, one would feel sorry for Russia if the dreams of the Terrorists had been realized and they had got the power they sought into their hands. They have too high an opinion of their own capabilities to do much good work, but their experiences have made them sympathetic to a degree. Many are most intelligent men from whom one could learn much, but the ideas of the majority, beyond certain narrow lines, are cloudy in the extreme. They talk a lot about what they want to do for the peasant and what they would do for him in certain eventualities; but they are not of the peasants and do not know them, nor do the peasants care especially for them. There are ways open to them in which they could help the people, and yet they choose the most absurd one."

Mr. Simpson found it difficult to obtain exact information as to what proportion of the political prisoners remain in the country after they have come to the end of their terms. His impression is that the numbers are about half and half. In Siberia there are opportunities for money-making, and, furthermore, it is easier to realize something like a normal life there than in Russia.

#### CAREER OF THE "KAISER'S MAN."

DR. VON MIQUEL is the subject of a very vivid and valuable sketch by Miss Edith Sellers in the *Nineteenth Century* for September. Quoting Cardinal Newman's remark that "to be perfect is to have changed often," the writer infers that Dr. Miquel must be getting near to perfection:

"In the course of his life he has undergone more transformations than any other latter-day statesman. He has been in turn revolutionary, conservative, and reactionary; intransigent and opportunist; an ardent republican and an imperialist; a demagogue of demagogues and a Whig. Once upon a time he was a stanch socialist—nay, even a communist; then he was a reformer, an advocate of free trade; now the Junker Agrarians are beginning to hope that they may yet find in him a savior. . . . In his young days he . . . was an atheist . . . to-day he is a member of an evangelical synod. . . . Yet even those who hate him must allow that he is no waverer, but a strong man, the strongest man, perhaps, with one exception, in the whole German empire."

#### REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRATOR.

Born in Hanover in 1828 of an old Huguenot family, he was a student at Heidelberg when the revolutions of 1848 broke out. He joined the rebellion in Baden, where he met "all that was maddest and wildest, most generous and brave in Europe." He showed something of his power even then; for the grand duke's government, when restored, specially insisted on his banishment. Thence he went to Paris, consorted with the "dangerous class," and joined the communist league.

#### OFFICIAL PROSECUTOR.

From becoming a "professional conspirator" he was saved by a violent attack of the cholera in 1850, which flung him into a death-like trance for several days. A protracted convalescence, backed up by poverty and ambition, led him to reconsider his position. He must achieve his Utopias by less impatient means. So he became in 1851 *reichsanwalt*, or official prosecutor, in Göttingen. He showed here by his municipal zeal promise of that civic statesmanship which was afterward so distinguished.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATOR.

In 1854 he made friends with Herr von Bennigsen, and carried on a vigorous campaign against the unconstitutional efforts of the Hanoverian Government. His criticism of the Hanoverian finance act of 1857 first revealed in

him the born financier. Even so far back as 1856 he was an energetic champion of the movement toward German unity, and did much to found the National League—at a time when the very idea was scouted by Bismarck as a fad. He warmly approved of the opposition which the Prussian Parliament offered to Bismarck, and was deeply dismayed to find his ideal ends triumphing by the brute force of the Prussian legions in the war of 1866. Nevertheless he hotly opposed Hanover casting in her lot with Austria—though in vain.

#### NATIONAL LIBERAL LEADER.

In 1867 he entered the Prussian Landtag and the North German Reichstag, and, with Bennigsen, founded and led the National Liberal party. From 1867 to 1875 that party was all-powerful. He was its brain, as Bennigsen was its tongue. He was, next to Bismarck, the strongest man in Germany. The successes of the Franco-German war made him less of an antagonist and more of an ally to the Iron Chancellor.

#### MUNICIPAL STATESMAN.

In 1870 his poverty led him into his one great mistake. He lent his name to the promotion of companies which turned out in the commercial depression to be very questionable concerns. When the crash came he was at the height of his power and on the verge of appointment as minister. Personally innocent, he had been mixed up with parties not innocent, and, with a public apology, he retired into private life. The people of Osnabrück, whose burgomaster he had been, straightway elected him to the same office. His conduct in the municipal chair was such as to lead Frankfurt to invite him to its chief magistracy. Accepting the office in 1880, he soon made Frankfurt "the model city of Germany." In 1889 the kaiser, on a visit to the old imperial capital, was so impressed with his admirable management of municipal affairs as to exclaim, "*Sie sind mein Mann*" (you're my man!).

#### FINANCE MINISTER.

Next year Bismarck fell. Miquel was summoned to Berlin and became minister of finance. His career in that office has been brilliant. He passed a progressive income tax. He abolished the exemption from taxation enjoyed by certain princes and nobles. He transformed the chronic Prussian deficits into huge surpluses. On the reactionary Zedlitz education bill being pushed forward by the kaiser and all his colleagues he was prepared to resign his portfolio, but the kaiser yielded to the storm of popular resentment, withdrew the bill, and kept his finance minister.

The Berlin press have shown him special favor. Dr. Von Miquel is too wise to accept the chancellorship, preferring to retain the more powerful post of confidential adviser to the kaiser. He remains, with perhaps one exception, the most powerful man in Germany, and his influence is growing.

#### HIS POLICY.

His ascendancy is said to open a new era. Conflicts between crown and Reichstag will be avoided. The iron hand will be cased in a velvet glove. Opposing elements will be conciliated:

"One thing is certain: Dr. Miquel is as bent as the emperor himself on Germany's becoming a world-power, with rich colonies and a strong navy wherewith to defend them. . . . But he is keenly alive to the fact that colonies cannot be founded or warships built without money, and that money can be obtained only from the Reichstag. The first thing to be done, therefore, he holds, is to 'capture' the Reichstag: at any cost an end must be put to the present strained relations between the crown and the representatives of the empire."

#### THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S FOREIGN POLITICS.

ONE of the most notable political articles in the September magazines is the unsigned paper on the Emperor William's foreign politics which appears in the *Fortnightly Review*.

To illustrate the transformation in German policy caused by the accession of the present emperor and the retirement of Bismarck, this writer quotes a significant paragraph from Emperor William's speech addressed to the Czar of Russia in August last, in which he is reported to have said:

"I can with full confidence lay this vow anew in the hands of your majesty—and I know that in regard to it my whole people stands behind me—that in the great work of preserving the peace of the nations I stand by your majesty's side with my whole strength, and I will give your majesty my strongest support against any one who may attempt to disturb or break the peace."

#### BISMARCK'S WAY.

The *Fortnightly* writer cites this sentence from the emperor's language for the purpose of comparison with the following passage from the speech delivered by Bismarck in the Reichstag just before the Berlin Congress, "when the menace to European peace was far more serious than it is to-day, and the bias of German policy was not less favorable to Russia:"

"I don't picture myself a peace-mediator play-

ing the part of an arbitrator and saying 'It must be so, or so, and *behind me stands the whole might of Germany*;' but a more modest one, something like that of an honest broker who really wants to transact business. . . . I flatter myself we can just as well play the mediator between England and Russia as between Russia and Austria. . . . I don't think we ought to set up as the schoolmaster or policeman of Europe. . . . To risk the amity of one friend in order to please another in connection with questions [the Eastern question] in which we Germans are not directly interested—well, I might do it were I myself alone imperiled by such a proceeding; but having to direct the policy of a realm which is in the center of Europe and containing forty million inhabitants, I cannot do it, and nothing will induce me to do it."

Commenting on this speech the reviewer says:

"This might well have been spoken as a criticism of the Peterhof speech, instead of having been delivered as an exposition of German policy twenty years ago. Nothing can be more significant than the contrast between these two utterances. The German emperor scorns the idea of being the 'honest broker' of Europe. Even the more authoritative rôles of the schoolmaster or policeman revolt his imperious instincts. He must be a sort of war lord of European peace or he is not happy. To 'transact business' is of less importance to him than to dictate the terms. If any power is estranged by his arrogance, so much the worse for that power. With instincts such as these, it is not surprising that he has become the prime disturber of European peace, instead of the valiant guardian of it which he figures to himself, and that the interests and prestige of his empire have conspicuously suffered in his hands."

#### RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

In the reviewer's account of the recent German policy we are told that the fall of Bismarck alienated the czar, who did not understand or appreciate the refusal of the kaiser and Count Caprivi to renew the neutrality treaty which Prince Bismarck had secretly concluded with Russia. The czar began to draw near to France. The German emperor made corresponding advances to England:

"The German emperor visited England, and, at Hatfield, empowered his minister of foreign affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, to sign, with Lord Salisbury, a protocol affirming the identity of the interests of Great Britain and the triple alliance."

But later in the game other counsels prevailed,

and in October, 1894, when Count Caprivi resigned, a complete change of policy took place.

"The new chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, openly sought inspiration and guidance at Friedrichsruhe, and no secret was made of the fact that the *Neue Kurs* was dead. Relations with England became cooler day by day. A whisper which had reached Berlin early in 1894 of Mr. Rhodes' scheme of a contingently preferential tariff for English goods in Rhodesia, then under the consideration of the Colonial Office, probably determined the German Foreign Office to make the Cape the battlefield of its new antipathy. The German emperor's famous telegram to President Kruger after the battle of Krugersdorp, which came as a thunder-clap to the British public, was really the continuation of a policy which had been in active operation since Count Caprivi's fall.

"Not a few of its steps, may now be clearly traced. It was only three months after the reversion to the *Alte Kurs* that President Kruger made his now familiar speech to the Germans of Pretoria, in which he spoke of his conviction 'that if one nation tries to kick us the other will try to stop it.' A month later we find Lord Kimberley expostulating with the German Government on its encouragement of the anti-English feeling in the Transvaal, and Baron Marschall informing Sir Edward Malet that commercial federation in South Africa was opposed to German interests."

#### THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The *Fortnightly* writer sums up the results of Emperor William's activity in foreign politics since his dismissal of Prince Bismarck as follows:

"1. Germany has lost her position as the leading power in Europe.

"2. Russia has taken her place.

"3. France has become the ally of Russia.

"4. The triple alliance has almost ceased to exist.

"5. England has been alienated from Germany.

"6. The bond between Russia and Germany has been snapped and not renewed.

"We have lately been told that out of this confusion a new European system is to be constructed by the genius of the German emperor. The idea is that the five continental powers are to be united in a coalition against Great Britain, who is to be bled or dismembered for the benefit of all. Only a very sanguine person will dismiss this story as too absurd to be true. One thing, however, seems clear. If this extravagant scheme is not realized, the only alternative for Germany will be isolation."



## THE SIAMESE ELEPHANT CROP.

THE October *McClure's* begins with a description by Mr. T. Cockroft of "An Elephant Round-up in Siam." This is a tremendous annual occasion in Chulalongkorn's kingdom. When the rainy season has come so that the elephants can march without too much suffering, and the royal edict goes forth specifying the day when the herds shall be collected, an army of drivers spread themselves over the big delta, thirty miles by fifty, between the Menam and the Bangpakong, and drive the herds toward a common center. All Bangkok turn out to see the imposing sight. Mr. Cockroft says the scene is one of the greatest in the nation.

## COLLECTING THE BEASTS.

"The still unplanted rice-fields across a fair-sized tributary of the Menam are alive with small knots of people in gayly colored garb, among whom the yellow robes of the priesthood are seen in large numbers. About two miles away is a belt of bamboo bushes, in and out of which people are incessantly dodging. Presently a solitary elephant, an enormous singe-tusker, mounted by two men, slowly stalks through an opening in the bushes. He is the decoy or leader. Soon one or two wild elephants follow, and at sight of them a yell of '*Chang-ma!*' ('The elephants are here!') arises from the spectators. Shortly the bushes grow alive with elephants; they come pouring through every gap, about two hundred of them, and quietly assemble behind the leader on the open plain. Meanwhile several others, mounted by men carrying spears, have come through other openings, and now form a guard which prevents the wild herd from breaking back. The whole herd begins to move forward, conducted by the leader and guarded on all sides by the spearmen. It moves in a stately mass, and at every stride the elephants splash their heads with water from the rain-covered fields; to cool themselves, occasionally they throw the water over their backs."

## IN THE CORRAL.

The enormous creatures do not like to cross the river, but when once they take a plunge enjoy greatly the cool water after their arduous and hot march. The giant leader, who has been trained for the purpose, conducts the whole band into a great inclosure surrounded by teak posts which narrows to an exit nine feet wide leading into the corral, a square surrounded by a heavy brick wall. The crowding and hurly-burly of entering this is tremendous, and at times there is danger of the younger beasts being trampled to death—a danger which calls forth the excited

solicitude of their mothers. As soon as they have been bagged the big leader must be withdrawn with all possible haste, as the wild elephants look on him as a traitor and would kill him quickly.

After giving the restless and apprehensive beasts a supper of young bamboo branches they are left for the night, and early the next morning the task of lassoing the individual wild elephants begins. A dozen riders on half a dozen enormous tuskers go into the corral and attempt to secure a wild elephant with their long coils of greenhide rope. Selecting their intended captive, the men drop a noose under its foot and draw it tight just below the knee. This is accomplished only after several attempts.

## AN ELEPHANT LASSO.

"Next, the coil of rope is thrown to the ground and caught up by men who run in from the wicket gate and make it fast to a post. The entailed elephant does not at once discover his misfortune, but runs on with the rest of the herd until the full length of the rope is reached and he is brought up with a rough jerk. Then those behind him pause, and with friendly pushes and bunts strive to help him out of his trouble. But in a moment the approach of the mounted elephants reminds them of their own danger, and they dash on again, leaving their bound comrade to his fate. In succeeding rounds others are noosed and tied, to the number, finally, of three or four. Very soon those made fast are apt to show vexation, and on coming within reach of each other often fall into fights.

"Such elephants as are desired having been secured in this fashion, the main body of the herd is driven round to the wicket and, the posts being drawn back at the bottom, passes out of the stockade, or *panceat*, with a wild rush. It is not free, though, for outside it is confronted by a fresh cordon of mounted elephants of huge size, as well as spearmen afoot, while on the plain there is an immense ring of people. Now and then one breaks through the cordon and goes off at a trot, but the yells and shouts of the crowd generally pull him up. If the crowd should break, however, in front of one of these runaways there would be mischief.

"Meanwhile those noosed and still inside the *panceat* are led out, tied fore and aft to mounted elephants, for it is impossible to bring them out three abreast. Once outside, however, they are met by three mounted animals, which take up positions one on each side and another behind. Their tempers are mollified by pouring water over them from tubes of bamboo; they are tied neck and neck to the elephant on each side, and

then ignominiously dragged off to the royal elephant stables, where they are tied by the neck and one leg to a post. It takes three years to train an elephant to perfect docility, and during that time he is unable to move otherwise than with his post as a pivot, except at the will of his trainers."

These operations are conducted not without danger, and sometimes three or four men are killed during a round-up. A sharp lookout is always kept for albinos, and rejoicings go up all over the land when a white elephant is procured. The beast is at once introduced to a life of ease, with ceremonies appropriate to his sacred and royal attributes. The captured elephants when trained are used most largely for government work and also for getting out the huge timbers from the teak forests of the country. Mr. Cockroft says that this lumber industry would be in sorry stress if the elephant crop of Siam were to decline, but there is little danger of this misfortune so long as the present methods of capture are employed.

#### THE UNITED STATES AND THE SPANISH-AMERICAN COLONIES.

AN historical question which has a direct bearing on current events was revived by the publication in the July *North American Review* of Minister Romero's thesis that the Spanish-American governments established their independence, in the early years of this century, without the moral or material assistance of the United States. In the September number of the *North American* Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, replies to Señor Romero's paper and endeavors to show that this country gave effective support to all of the Spanish colonies in their revolts.

This country was the first to recognize the independence of these governments. Under the treaty with Spain the fitting out of military expeditions in our ports could not be tolerated; but the revolutionists and the Spaniards alike were permitted to purchase in our cities all materials not contraband of war. Indeed, as the *New York Sun*, in commenting on Mr. Money's article, points out, we recognized these colonies as belligerents and conceded to them all the rights of neutrals almost from the beginning of their revolutions. This certainly was assistance of a kind which we have thus far withheld from Cuba.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Money shows that President Monroe's sympathies, as well as those of Congress, were distinctly with the insurgents.

Mr. Monroe was embarrassed, however, by the civil wars and dissensions that prevailed among the revolutionists themselves, and time was needed, in some instances, to ascertain what party was entitled to recognition as the lawful government.

"It may be noted that when general recognition was accorded in 1822, but a short time had elapsed from the triumph of Gen. San Martín at Lima, in September, 1821, which was, by the revolutionists themselves, considered the finishing stroke to Spanish authority, and as such celebrated with great rejoicing from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is somewhat curious that a distinguished representative of Mexico should consider the declaration of the Monroe doctrine in 1823 as of no 'material' advantage to the new republics, and much more so that it was of no value as giving 'moral' support. It certainly had much to do with arresting the movement designed by the congresses of the Holy Alliance at Troppau, Laybach, Verona, and elsewhere, to reduce the revolting provinces anew to subjection to Ferdinand. Before Mr. Monroe had declared his famous 'doctrine,' the British minister, George Canning, had informed the French minister at London with great emphasis that if the design of the Holy Alliance was persisted in, Great Britain would acknowledge the independence of the Spanish provinces. Great Britain decided to weaken Spain, so as to enjoy trade with her late colonies. This had been denied to her by the humane and gentle policy of Spain toward her American subjects, which inflicted death upon them as the penalty for the crime of trading with any other people than the Spaniards.

"The motive which influenced the executive of the United States was more disinterested, although not entirely unselfish. The Holy Alliance had most clearly avowed its belief that no reform in government could come through a revolt of subjects against the authority of kings, who ruled by divine right, and they had made equally clear their purpose to suppress any movement in derogation of that right. They had promptly acted upon that declaration by marching a hundred thousand of their troops into Spain and prostrating a constitutional Cortes at the feet of Ferdinand and by suppressing the liberal movement in the Piedmont. They then proposed to continue their operations on the western hemisphere for the restoration of the Spanish authority. The United States had not at that time attained a position among nations that so challenged the respect of Europe as to cause a quarrel with her to be considered a momentous matter, and they had a risk to run so grave that the Spanish republicans of America should appreciate it."

### OUR SCHOOL HISTORIES AS A CAUSE OF ANGLOPHOBIA.

OPINIONS recently expressed by Mr. Chauncey Depew, Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, the Governor-General of Canada, and the writer of the little work entitled "The Land of the Dollar" on the tendency of American school histories to develop hatred of Great Britain have led Prof. Goldwin Smith to investigate the subject with some care, and the results of his investigation are given in the leading article of the *North American Review* for September.

Professor Smith requested a leading publisher of New York, an Englishman representing an English firm, to send him the school histories most in use in the United States, and in response to this request three standard works were selected and sent. Professor Smith says of these specimen books:

"These I have examined, and I must confess that I do not find in any one of them aught of which an Englishman could seriously complain. They are patriotic, of course; and in the quarrel between Great Britain and America take the American side; but they certainly are not venomous, nor should I say that they were willfully or even materially unfair."

#### ACCOUNTS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Professor Smith examined with special care the chapters devoted to the Revolutionary War. In some of these there were traces of bitterness, but on the whole he finds that "the acrimony and the space allotted to the incidents of the Revolutionary War diminished with the increase in the distance of the date of publication from that event.

"It could hardly be expected that in giving an account of the quarrel between the British Government and the colonies, American writers would be less severe in condemning the acts of the British Government or less favorable to their own cause than were Chatham, Fox, Burke, and Barré.

"A large, and what appears a disproportionate, space is given, perhaps even in the later histories, to the Revolutionary War, and the details of that war, some of which, of course, are exasperating, since the royal armies unquestionably committed excesses, are narrated with disagreeable minuteness. But it is not necessary to ascribe this to deliberate malice. The Revolutionary War does, in fact, fill rather a large space in the comparatively brief annals of the United States. Its chief actors are the national heroes and the national types of patriotic virtue. Its incidents or those of the War of 1812 are about the only matter by which an ungifted American writer

can hope to enliven his work and appeal to the imagination of young readers. It is not in American school histories alone that a disproportionate space is occupied by the annals of war. Thirst of martial glory is nowhere extinct, and nothing is so picturesque as a battle. It is not easy to present in a form interesting to a child a series of political events and characters, the issues between Jefferson and Hamilton, the struggle between Adams and Jackson, or even the political contest with slavery. Nor can an ordinary writer lend picturesqueness to the progress of social improvement, of commerce, or of invention.

"It unluckily happens that Great Britain is the only foreign nation with which the Americans have waged wars whereof they have much reason to be proud, for few would deem victory over such enemies as the Mexicans very glorious, even if that war had not been waged in the special interest of slavery. All the American trophies before 1861 were trophies of success over the British. The North has now another set of trophies. But the enemy in this case was not foreign, at least was not regarded as foreign, though the war was in its real character international."

Professor Smith deprecates as much as any one "the infusion, through a school history, of false notions, unworthy prejudices, and base passions into the hearts of youth." Patriotism, he truly says, may be awakened without unduly dilating on the details of the Revolution, but he thinks that the influence of American books in stimulating international ill-will has been overstated. The real trouble with the school histories, in his view, is their lack of literary art. The writers are not, as a rule, good story-tellers.

### EDITOR DANA IN THE CIVIL WAR.

THE October *McClure's* has a brief account by Miss Ida M. Tarbell of Mr. Charles A. Dana's work for the Government in the civil war. At the time of the outbreak of the war Mr. Dana was managing editor of the *New York Tribune* and had been there with Mr. Greeley for fifteen years. Mr. Dana and James S. Pike were aggressive anti-slavery men, often more aggressive than the editor-in-chief, so that after the battle of Bull Run there was a radical difference between Mr. Dana and Mr. Greeley on the war policy, and the consequence was that in April, 1862, Mr. Dana left the paper.

#### THE EYE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It happened that at this time the Government was in an exceedingly puzzled condition over the problem of army organization. In two years the

standing army had increased from sixteen thousand to eight hundred thousand men, and its cost from eleven millions to two hundred and eighty-nine millions of dollars per year. One of the consequences of this tremendous and sudden expansion was that the War Department found it very difficult to keep up with the various divisions in the South and Southwest. The war had already developed some good fighters, but the best of these fighters happened to be miserably poor correspondents. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton really did not know what their people at the front were doing until too late to act on their information. Even in the case of Grant there was an irksome uncertainty at headquarters. As Mr. Lincoln said afterward, "Grant was a copious worker and fighter, but he was a very meager writer or telegrapher." Finally the President and the War Department were in despair over their inability to find out what Grant's great army on the Mississippi was doing. It occurred to Mr. Stanton that Mr. Dana might be utilized in the special service, acting as the secret eye of the Government. He was employed to go to the front, with authority to go anywhere and see anything he wanted. Mr. Stanton said to him: "We want some one who will see everything and report it without malice or prejudice. Your value to us will depend on your energy in getting about, your keenness in observing, and your clearness and impartiality in reporting. We will give you a commission which will admit you everywhere and will endow you with the authority of the War Department. We will relieve you of all responsibility of decision or advice." Mr. Dana accepted the commission and went at once to the front with Grant. Miss Tarbell says:

DANA WITH GRANT.

"Arriving at Milliken's Bend just as Grant was announcing the plan of campaign by which Vicksburg was finally captured, Mr. Dana saw from that time on every detail of the operations. Most of them he saw at Grant's side, sharing every danger and hardship of that general. He watched each officer's way of doing things; studied him in camp, on the march, on the battlefield, in the siege; studied his relations to other men and listened to criticism of him by his fellows. Almost every day he sent telegrams to Washington, telling just what he had seen done and heard said. He never glossed errors nor stinted enthusiasm, but wrote frankly as he would have talked. His dispatches told exactly the things Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton wanted to know—the kind of things that they themselves would have noted had they been on the field. The President and the Secretary soon be-

gan to feel that they were in daily communication with the army. The operations seemed to pass under their eyes. When Vicksburg finally capitulated, they knew what each officer had been doing almost daily for three and a half months. They were no longer uncertain about him. He had demonstrated his value. At last they had found a way of learning what was really going on at the front. Mr. Stanton was not slow to show his appreciation. 'Your telegrams are a great obligation,' he wrote, 'and are looked for with deep interest. I cannot thank you as much as I feel for the service you are now rendering.'"

It can be readily imagined that a daring, brilliant, clear-headed, decisive man like Charles A. Dana could be of vast service in this way. The peninsular campaign, the raid on Washington, the fall of Richmond, the transference of Jefferson Davis to Fortress Monroe, and many other vitally important crises of the war were understood at Washington through the eyes of Mr. Dana. In many cases the policy of the Government, especially toward individual generals, was decided by Mr. Dana's voluminous communications and few suggestions. It was largely owing to the light of his judgment, or at least to his information, that Grant was appreciated and others were dropped.

#### RAILROAD DEBTS AND THE RATE OF INTEREST.

THE October *Harper's* contains a brief, clear article by Mr. W. A. Crane, on "The Future of Railroad Investments," in which he examines into the effect on the earning capacity and dividend promise of the lower rates of interest at which our great railroads are refunding their bonded indebtedness. To show how radical has been the fall of interest on this class of debt he prints some tables which show, among other things, that there will mature during the next six or eight years railroad bonds of companies in the United States bearing 8, 7, 6, and 5 per cent. interest, whereas, according to the New York Central and Lake Shore refunding operations,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. is the normal figure now. These high-rate interest bonds represent a principal of \$690,000,000. At present rates of from 5 to 8 per cent. an annual interest charge of \$44,000,000 is required, whereas at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. an annual interest of only \$24,000,000 will be required. In other words, within the next few years a fixed charge of \$20,000,000 will be subtracted from the income obligations of our great roads.

#### WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE SAVING?

The question naturally arises, What disposition will be made of this saving of \$20,000,000 per



year? Will it be paid out in dividends to the stockholders? Will it be put into new plant and betterment? To a certain extent it will be used for improvement, Mr. Crane thinks, but he thinks also that the ultimate effect of the saving will be most directly shown in the cutting down of rates. What each road wants is more traffic, and in the intense competition for traffic a saving of somewhere between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 would enable such a road as the Lake Shore to make a radical shading of freight rates, for instance, and draw off so much business from its competitors.

But it is worth while to note that this would be the process by which the benefit would go to stockholders, and it is still more interesting to note that the benefit would be shared thus with the public. Mr. Crane says:

#### FURTHER REDUCTIONS OF RATES.

"The average rate per ton per mile of the Lake Shore road in 1895 was 0.561, 0.07 below the average rate of the roads of the same group. In 1890 the average rate was 0.626, 0.04 below the average of roads in the same group that year. Apportion the saving in the annual interest charge to be effected by the refunding of the company's bonds between the passenger and freight earnings, on the basis of an equal percentage of saving in the average passenger rate and the average freight rate per ton per mile, and the freight rate of 1895 would be reduced from 0.561 to 0.532.

"Apply the same calculation to the earnings of the New York Central. This company will save in fixed charges by the proposed refunding \$1,044,760. Apportion this so that the saving in the passenger rate will be at the same ratio as the freight, and the rate per ton per mile on freight will be reduced from 0.729, the rate per ton per mile in 1895, to 0.701. Both of these roads are important lines in the class to which they belong. They control a large percentage of the tonnage of all roads in their class. A lower rate means a larger traffic—much larger, in fact, than it was in 1895, which was a year of depression. In computing the rates on the basis of the reduced interest charge incident to the refunding of existing bond issues no allowance can be made for the larger tonnage, but with a larger tonnage the average rate would be still further reduced.

"A saving of \$19,686,297.43 by the refunding of bonds would ultimately mean the same thing to the roads concerned. The stronger companies are in a position to take advantage of this saving. In the race for traffic they can meet the competition of the weak roads."

#### THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

**P**RESIDENT SAMUEL GOMPERS, of the American Federation of Labor, writes in the September *Forum* on the great strike which began last July in the bituminous coal district.

Reviewing the conditions of the soft-coal industry prior to the panic of 1893, Mr. Gompers states that the miners were poorly organized, comparatively speaking, that wage reduction was the order of the day, and that machine mining had been freely introduced.

"The old abuses of the 'company stores,' where the workmen were compelled to deal, were reintroduced and extended; thus compelling them to pay, in most instances, an excess of 25 to 50 per cent. for every necessary of life. The hovels in which they dwelt, the well from which they drank, the church at whose altar they knelt, were all owned or controlled by the companies: the workers were truly their bondmen and their slaves.

"There is a limit of poverty and misery among the workers in civilized society, and rather than sink below it they prefer to incur the dangers of open revolt. Though they deplore the disturbance it occasions, it is the courage, hardihood, and temporary self-sacrifice which this course involves that often prevent a lapse of society into barbarism and the people from being thrust into actual slavery. It was this state of feeling, no doubt, that provoked the miners' strike of this year. Let us briefly examine the miners' conditions existing just previously to the strike and compare them with those of 1893.

#### THE ACTUAL WAGE REDUCTIONS.

"The rates paid in the western Pennsylvania mining district in 1893 were 79 cents per ton for thin vein and 65 cents for thick vein. The rates at the time of the strike (July 4, 1897) were 47 to 54 cents per ton for thin vein and 28 to 30 cents per ton for thick vein.

"In Ohio and Indiana the prices in 1893 were 75 and 70 cents per ton respectively for thin and thick vein mining. The 1897 rates were 51 cents per ton, with an offer of a reduction to 45 cents per ton, occasioned by the low prices in western Pennsylvania. In every mining district about the same ratio in the reduction of wages was enforced.

"According to a written statement of a mining company in the Hocking Valley district of Ohio, 39 miners were paid in wages an aggregate of \$223.98 for two weeks' work—or \$2.87 a man per week. From this is deducted the cost of powder, tool-sharpening, and wear and tear of pick, shovel, etc. The articles purchased by the families of the 39 men at the company's store in

the same two weeks amounted in the aggregate to \$178.05—an average of a fraction over \$2.28 for each family, not including rent. This statement, it must be borne in mind, is that of the employers—not of the men—and therefore is certainly not overdrawn to elicit sympathy for the condition of the latter. Nor was this condition exceptional: it was, unfortunately, a general one. In 1895, when the mining rates were 55 cents per ton—4 cents higher than the present rates—the chief mining inspector of Ohio ascertained that, on the average, the wages of miners were \$18.48 per month, excluding deductions and expenses."

When the miners of the five States quit work in response to the authorized order of July 3, 1897, it was with the feeling that the hardships of idleness could not be much greater than those of labor at starvation wages, while there was the possibility of securing better conditions. Mr. Gompers holds that much has already been gained, since further reductions in miners' wages are now regarded as out of the question. Mr. Gompers heartily commends the orderly deportment of the strikers, to which is largely due whatever success their cause has thus far attained.

#### THE AMERICAN 'LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION.

A TRADE-UNION movement that has attracted considerable attention in New York City of late is the organization of the 'longshoremen, who have long been reckoned among the most poorly paid, brutally treated, and generally ill-conditioned of American workingmen. The aims and plan of this movement are set forth by Mr. Bolton Hall in *Donahoe's Magazine* for August.

The English 'longshoremen, whose condition has been improving in recent years, found that Americans were shipped to England when the employers wished to reduce wages, and that some of these Americans were willing to take the places of their English cousins, even at the low wages offered. The counter move of the English 'longshoremen was to send a representative to America to organize an American 'longshoremen's union which should stand against a reduction of wages. They had previously done the same thing in the case of those English colliers and farmers whose competition was most keenly felt in the labor market. Their constant policy has been to induce other bodies of laborers to improve their condition in life. Mr. Hall predicts that in time the American 'longshoremen will profit by this example and, if necessary, send missionary organizers to the truck drivers and other trades from which their own ranks are now recruited.

"The idea of the American 'Longshoremen's Union is, not to strike if it can be avoided. The strike is like a gas-pipe gun—as good as the best to threaten with, but sure to hurt the user as well as others if he fires it off. Besides that, we know a better weapon, of which you will hear more later. But much may be and is obtained by the possession even of a poor weapon. Many of the abuses from which the men suffer are due as much to ignorance as to contempt of human rights. For instance, some of the foremen are little else than wild beasts. They curse and storm at the men, treat them brutally, and neglect the simplest precautions for their safety. That is no more advantage to employer than to the employed. There is no regular time for employing hands. At any hour when there seems to be occasion they are taken on; therefore the men, who get only just enough to support themselves, stand about all day, often in the cold and rain, waiting for the chance of a job. Often they have to wait around for days and nights for their pay after doing the work.

"To waste the time of the men in that senseless way is to put a tax on the employer as well as on the men. For whether a man works for seven days in the week or works for four and hangs about the other three, the employer has to pay him just enough to live upon.

"In England the union has established three regular 'calls,' morning, noon, and night, so that if a man is not taken on then he has the intervals for odd jobs or for his family."

#### THE "ENGINEERING" STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

THE present struggle in England for the establishment of an eight-hour day in what are known there as the "engineering" industries, i.e., the skilled machinists' trades, is the occasion of an article in the *Engineering Magazine* (New York) by Mr. J. Stephen Jeans, an eminent authority on British industrial conditions.

These industries secured a reduction of the hours of labor from ten to nine as long ago as 1870, after a long and disastrous strike. Ever since that time the establishment of an eight-hour day has been agitated with more or less vigor by the men.

"The workmen, in making the present demand, claim that a reduction in the hours of labor is required in order to give the workmen more time for study and recreation; that the proposed system would enable the workman to start work in the morning with his breakfast, and consequently in a fitter condition for actual labor; and that the effect of reducing the hours would be to provide more employment, and consequently

to reduce the number of artisans out of work. Another claim has been made, strangely inconsistent with the one last named—namely, that under the improved social conditions assumed the average workman can do as much work in eight hours as in nine, chiefly because he will be more fit, but also because there will be less lost time in getting to work, and only one break in the day, instead of two.

#### THE EMPLOYERS' SIDE.

"On the other hand, the employers refuse to admit that the claims of the workmen are reasonable or their reasoning accurate. They argue that the reduction in the hours of labor would mean an increase of 5 to 10 per cent. in the cost of production, which would be disastrous in face of the severe foreign competition now prevailing; that already they have the utmost difficulty in securing orders against continental countries and the United States; that as all machinery in well-regulated shops is already worked to its utmost capacity, it would be impossible to make up for lost time; that, apart from tish controlling aspect of machinery, their experience of the nine-hour-day change did not show that workmen were ready or competent, as a general thing, to do as much work in a shorter as in a longer period; that establishment charges could not be reduced in proportion to the hours; that the change would increase, *pro rata*, the maintenance of machinery; and that if the eight-hour day is to be adopted, it should be accompanied either by a reduced rate of wages or by the removal of the restrictions at present imposed by the workmen's unions in reference to piece-work, apprentices, over-time, the working of machine-tools, and other matters."

Mr. Jeans admits that although the hours of labor in Great Britain are already less than those in any competing country in these industries, and materially less than in Germany, which is England's chief competitor, the manufacturers have not suffered on account of this; the last two years have been the most active and satisfactory that they have ever had. He seems to think, however, that the manufacturers would be seriously handicapped by any further reduction in hours.

#### THE TRADE UNIONS.

Mr. Jeans regards the present strike as a "practical protest of capital against the repeated and persistent attempts of the workmen to control the business of their employers." In this contest Mr. Jeans lets it be known that his sympathies are with the latter.

"The present dispute affects about ten leading trade unions in the country. Some of these are

among the strongest unions in Europe. Foremost in this category stands the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which was founded about half a century ago and has at present a membership of nearly a hundred thousand. The other unions include the Steam Engine Makers' Society, the Amalgamated Society of Tool Makers, and the United Machine Workers' Association.

"It is not, however, to be supposed that all the skilled artisans in the country connected with the engineering trades are members of these and kindred societies. The number of such workmen is not accurately known, but it is believed to be near half a million; the trade unions have not more than one-fourth of this number in membership.

"The employers in the engineering industries of Great Britain have long felt that they were greatly handicapped in their competition with foreign countries, and more especially with the United States, by reason of the tyranny of the trade unions. In no other country is the system so powerful, so dictatorial, so exacting in its demands, so unscrupulous in its methods. The employer who stands the slightest chance of making reasonable progress in his business must always reckon with the trade-union programme, and must be ready to make concessions when the councils of these organizations require them. Usually all questions of dispute are settled by makeshift compromise. It might be supposed that the State would, to some extent, come to the aid of the employers on the ground that the action of the unions was generally calculated to be in restraint of trade. This, however, is hardly an attitude which any government of late years has cared to take up. The individual member of Parliament dare not take up an antagonistic attitude, or he would incur a serious risk of losing his constituency at the next election. The catching of votes is the chief end of the modern legislator. To 'go one better' is the chief end of the government that would remain in power or snatch that most coveted of all possessions from its rival. No government could hope to succeed that was pronounced against labor movements."

#### PIECE-WORK.

The chief instance of trade-unionist "tyranny" cited by Mr. Jeans has to do with the attitude of the unions toward piece-work. At the same time that the unions insist on shorter hours they demand that piece-work shall, as far as possible, be abolished. Employers generally admit that men working at their best on piece-work turn out from 25 to 30 per cent. more work than men working on time usually do.

"But the workmen's union will not allow the men to work piece-work where the system is not already established. Their rules provide that a member of the society who takes piece-work where it is not already declared to be established shall be fined twenty shillings for a first offense and forty shillings for a second offense, and shall be expelled for a third. Wherever the Amalgamated Society is strong enough to carry its own way, piece-work is disallowed and forbidden.

"There appears to be sufficient evidence of the fact that, the hours of labor being reduced in cases where the piece-work system is in force, the cost of production has not been materially affected. Some years ago the hours of women's labor in Germany were fixed by law at eleven as a maximum, with one hour's rest during the day, and an extra half hour for workers who have households, when required. In nearly every case where piece-work is the rule, it was proved that the production had increased with the reduction in the hours of labor. In some cases, when the hours were reduced, the speed of the machinery was increased, but the speeding of the machinery can be increased only in limited measure, and in well-organized factories the machinery is already being worked for all it is worth; otherwise there must be an avoidable leakage, which should not exist."

The unions, on the other hand, denounce piece-work as one of the greatest evils of the industrial system.

"The unions hold, or encourage the assumption, that under such a system the employer profits at the expense of the workman; that it often involves loss to the men, who do not always earn full wages and have to make up the deficiency; and that it has a tendency to reduce actual earnings to the lowest possible amount. The system is, moreover, described as an encouragement to 'sweating,' which is declared to be prejudicial to the workmen."

#### BRITISH VS. AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISM.

"There are still other directions in which trade unionists, in making a demand for shorter hours of work—a demand with which, *prima facie*, most of us would sympathize, and which many of us would heartily support—have made it extremely difficult for the employers to meet them, and have practically compelled an attitude of serious resistance. One of these is the limitation of the number of apprentices. Another is the limitation in the number of machines which a workman can attend to—the union forbidding a man to work more than one machine, and in many cases more than one tool on each machine;

while frequent attempts have been made to establish a minimum rate of wages, oblivious of the fact that if it were sought to pay to a less efficient or less highly skilled workman wages in excess of his fair remuneration, as measured by the value of his work, this could be effected only at the expense of his more efficient and more highly skilled compeer. The spirit and practice of British trade unionism, in short, is the discouragement of individual effort or exceptional skill."

Mr. Jeans contrasts with these demands the advantages of the American system:

"In American practice, as I am informed, there are no such restrictions on piece-work as in England, but each workman, acting on his own initiative, as a rule, makes his own individual arrangements. So far from any attempt being made to limit the number of machines or tools that a mechanic can tend, as in England, the American mechanic takes as many as he can, knowing that the more he does the better will be his remuneration. It is, consequently, not an unusual thing to find an American mechanic tending two, three, four, or even half a dozen tools, while his English congener is forced by his own organization to be satisfied with one. A uniform rate of wages, again, which is a desideratum with a number of British trade unions, would be scoffed at by the American, who insists on earning as much as he can, and practically applies in every-day life the sound and healthy principle that the race shall be to the swift and the battle to the strong. Surely if all this teaches anything, it teaches the lesson of maintaining that individual liberty which the British workman has voluntarily sacrificed for a mess of pottage. From the point of view of international competition, at any rate, there can be no possible doubt of the demerits and disadvantages of the British system, which is practically a premium on the freer ideas and habits of the American citizen."

Mr. Jeans asserts that English workmen are "better paid, better fed, and work under more healthy, normal, and favorable conditions than the workmen of any other country," not even excepting those of the United States.

If this statement be true, it is hard to reconcile it with the gloomy picture which he gives of the "tyrannous attitude and vagaries of British trade unionism."

He admits, however, that the American skilled workman not only has higher wages, but can buy more with them, but the average workman here works longer hours and under higher pressure, and so gives more return for his wages.



## SPANISH SOCIALISTS.

SEÑOR PABLO IGLESIAS contributes to *La España Moderna* an article summarizing the position of the Socialist party in Spain, of which he is the leader. He successfully combats the assertion that socialism will never make headway in that country. Only superficial observers could entertain such a notion, he says; the chief cause of socialism, the concentration of capital, exists in certain parts of Spain, and other conditions are also present; hence it is gaining ground—slowly, perhaps, but surely.

The Socialist party was called into existence by a few earnest men in 1878; but it remained an obscure body, giving practically no signs of life, until 1886, in the beginning of which year the weekly organ *El Socialista* was started, and a tour undertaken in Barcelona for the purpose of arousing the working classes. The programme adopted was essentially the same as that of the socialists in other countries, with whom the Spanish socialists have always worked in harmony.

In 1888 they were strong enough to hold a congress in Barcelona, at which it was decided to form local branches wherever possible. At that time they were able to form sixteen branches. Three other congresses have been held since that date, the number of branches continually increasing. At the present time the number is fifty.

## POLITICAL STRENGTH.

The socialists have made it a rule to keep absolutely apart from all other parties or groups, and any member found guilty of voting for *bourgeois* candidates or otherwise failing in his duty is immediately excluded from the ranks of the socialists. They have run their own candidates for Parliament, and although hitherto unsuccessful, the total number of votes steadily increases, and there is reason to hope that they will succeed ere long. In 1891 they obtained 5,000 votes only; in 1893 there was an increase to 7,000; while last year that number was doubled (14,000). In the municipal elections they have been more fortunate. In 1891, owing to the fact that the *bourgeois* underestimated the strength of the new party and did not trouble to vote in their full strength, the socialists secured four seats; these they lost at the next election, although they obtained more votes, because their opponents were alive to the position. In 1895 they won four seats: two in Bilbao, one in Mataro, and the fourth in El Ferrol.

The Spanish Socialist party is composed almost entirely of mechanics, but Señor Iglesias is confident that other classes of the community will

join them in time. The party does all it can to improve the lot of the laboring classes and to support them in their just demands. "The members of our party have never induced workmen to strike; they have even prevented a strike on more than one occasion; but when a strike occurs they at once assist the strikers to the extent of their power."

## "SOCIAL-SETTLEMENT" WORK.

AN article in the *American Journal of Sociology* by Mr. Herman F. Hegner on the "Scientific Value of the Social Settlements" gives a fresh insight into the methods and achievements of these unique organizations.

In his opening paragraph Mr. Hegner says:

"Toynbee Hall, the first university settlement, was founded about fifteen years ago. Since then the movement has spread, and there are now some seventy-five of these social clearing-houses, of which forty-five are in American cities. Eleven of these are in Chicago. The Chicago settlements have formed themselves in a settlement federation that meets quarterly to discuss problems of city life."

The university-extension movement in England, as is well known, preceded the social-settlement movement, and in this country the case has been similar.

"The settlement idea has taken firm hold of the universities, and, to some extent, of the churches, during these first fifteen years of its history, and the residents of the different settlements, while they do not claim to rank among the prominent thinkers of the day, are widely recognized as those whose studies of social conditions and experience in trying to find the most scientific method of accelerating social progress are of no small value. Their knowledge of what is actually occurring within society makes their conclusions as to the most natural methods of reform important. This knowledge is of double value because it comes from within the social stream itself, and because every community has its own individual problems, which differ more or less from the problems of every other community. The experiments of the different settlements will accordingly be modified by the problems of their neighborhoods, as will also their aims and methods."

## MEANING OF THE MOVEMENT.

While hesitating to formulate a definition of the social settlement as an institution, Mr. Hegner offers the following explanation of its methods:

"The social settlement, being in nowise Utopian or institutional in its aims, but empirical, recip-

rocal, and broadly religious in its method, plants itself at the point of greatest need in the modern city to make life more wholesome and sincere, the environment more elevating, and to mediate between the alienated classes by making a sincere effort toward adding the social function to democracy.

"The method of this work, as I shall now attempt to explain, is scientific in that it is empirical, reciprocal, mediatory, and positive along the lines of social evolution. It takes society as it finds it, and

"1. *It tries to understand it*, (a) by studying the real facts of the lives of the people, sympathetically and helpfully, (b) by studying the social forces of the community.

"2. It attempts to improve the social environment by accelerating the process of social evolution.

"3. It tries to test economic and social laws by actual experimentation in turning the lives and forces of the community into channels that the students of social science have discovered to be socially ethical."

#### CHANGING ETHICAL STANDARDS.

A more intimate acquaintance with the facts in their neighbors' lives has worked a change in the mental attitudes of residents in the settlements toward many matters. A good instance of this is the altered sentiments now expressed by residents of the Chicago settlements in relation to the saloon.

"We looked upon the saloon keeper as the agent of immorality and crime in the neighborhood, and would have nothing to do with him. But many facts came to our attention that gave us a great deal of thinking to do. We found two kinds of saloons—the neighborhood and the concert type. Most of the keepers of these neighborhood saloons were foreigners who respected their families and business and looked upon themselves as good citizens. They allowed no immorality or disorder in their saloons. Many of these men were loud in denouncing corrupt politics and wanted honest aldermen elected.

"The concert saloons were centers of immorality and crime. Lewdness, profanity, and drunkenness were here opened up to the public. Women who passed these places were insulted. Corrupt politicians made these dens their headquarters, and things were generally bad.

"When the residents of Chicago Commons took steps to organize a council of the Civic Federation some of the better class of saloon keepers asked to be admitted as members, and an ethical question arose. Should we reject them because they kept saloons, when otherwise they were the

type of men we wanted in our federation? Accepting them might mean joining hands with part of the liquor element. We all feel now that the broader ethics was good common sense. It split the saloon vote, closed up every concert saloon in the ward, and finally sent an independent alderman to the City Council. We recognized a common ground on which both could stand. The position of the settlement was a protest against the spirit that masses the saloon element on one side and says that every one connected with it must be entirely ostracized. Other cases could be cited where fuller knowledge of facts modified our ideas of the ethics of our neighbors."

#### "A SOCIAL CLEARING-HOUSE."

The educational work of Chicago Commons and other settlements "aims to awaken among the people a larger interest in educational advantages," and the branches taught in the night classes "touch every side of life not already provided for by other institutions in the community." Instruction is made "as pleasant and sociable as possible." This work opens up an important field of experimental pedagogy.

"The same idea of experimental unification forms the nucleus of the industrial meeting at Chicago Commons. It is not a fixed organization, with complicated machinery of officers and committees to furnish the necessary friction to generate heat. On the contrary, it is an open clearing-house for the fair exchange of thought. 'All Welcome—Free floor—No favors!' is the watchword. One of the most radical of the radicals pronounced it 'the freest floor in America.' Here the single-taxer, the socialist, the anarchist, the proportional representationist, the communist, the Christian socialist, the clergyman, the economist, the sociologist, and the capitalist meet on a common floor and have the extremes rubbed from their theories. No one speaker ever has his own way about it, for he is opposed by strong arguments from five or six different schools of opponents. These meetings usually take an ethical turn before the close of the evening. Although the debates seem very shocking to those who hear them for the first time, we who have observed them longest and know them best have noticed a hopeful spirit of toleration come, even to the most radical thinkers, after taking part in some of these meetings. Such a result as this certainly has in it a suggestion for the future safety of society.

"This function of the settlement as a social clearing-house, where rich and poor, learned and ignorant, Catholic and Protestant, capitalist and laborer, can meet on common ground and find

that they are all brothers after all, is the ideal for which the settlement stands. To discover the inside facts of a community so as to coördinate and direct its social forces is a work that gives satisfactory results and answers the demand for a scientific method. The settlement resident believes that the evolution of society is as much a process of nature as is organic evolution, and that a broad principle underlies all social processes. The practical and experimental development of this principle, in the spirit of humanity, will perhaps be the most valuable contribution of the settlement movement to the science of sociology."

#### COLONY CARE OF THE EPILEPTIC.

AS Ohio was the first State in the Union to provide a separate hospital for epileptics, Dr. H. C. Rutter's account of the work already accomplished by the institution at Gallipolis, given in the July-August number of the *Charities Review*, will attract general attention among those interested in this form of philanthropy.

The colony system, partly modeled after the celebrated home for epileptics at Bielefeld, has been adopted by Ohio (and later by New York also).

Dr. Rutter emphasizes his conviction, based on experience, that this form of separate State provision for epileptics will bring lasting benefits to a hitherto neglected class of unfortunates, giving them better care than they can hope to receive by any other means, at a greatly reduced cost.

"The hospital was opened for the reception of patients November 30, 1893. Six more cottages have since been erected, and when the buildings now in the course of construction are completed, which will be on January 1 next, accommodations will have been made for 900 patients. The buildings will then consist of 11 residence cottages, with from 50 to 76 beds each; 1 laundry cottage, for 75 resident patients; 1 cottage for the insane, with a capacity of 200; 1 school-house; 1 industrial building, containing 8 large, well-lighted and well-ventilated rooms, accommodating 25 patients each in any of the manual industries commonly followed; 1 kitchen and bakery building; 1 ice-machine and cold-storage building, with a capacity of eighteen tons daily; 2 large congregate dining-rooms and 1 boiler, power, and electric-light building. The next buildings proposed consist of a group suitable for a dairy and a residence for patients with agricultural tendencies, which will be located wherever land can be purchased best adapted for the purpose; hospitals, 1 for each sex; shops of various kinds for ordinary industries; a chapel; an amusement hall and executive building, and

such other structures as may be required for a complete colony. The cost of the buildings, up to the time when those under way shall have been completed, will be \$455,000."

#### CONDUCT OF PATIENTS.

Dr. Rutter states that great difficulty was found in harmonizing the many discordant elements which revealed themselves in the group of patients first admitted to the colony. "Especially will this be apparent when it is remembered that each of these patients had in private life been permitted to have his own way, unobstructed by opposition, either on the part of his family or of the community in which he resided. The very nature of his disease had rendered him an object of pity to his parents and relatives, while his irascible temper and, as a rule, his unreasonable disposition made him a citizen with whom argument was considered anything but desirable by his neighbors."

Add to this the facts that many of the patients came from almshouses and were uncouth in manners and dress, filthy in habits, and rude in conversation, and the problems before the hospital managers will be better understood. We are told, however, that great improvement has been brought about. Association with others afflicted like themselves has taught forbearance and patience; self-control has been developed and general deportment has changed for the better. "Politeness has taken the place of boorishness in those to whom politeness was an unknown quantity prior to their admission. The social influences of the institution are manifest, even in the most degraded, and especially in the younger patients."

#### FREEDOM FROM ACCIDENTS.

"Perhaps the strongest argument in favor of the congregation of epileptics lies in the safety insured by their association. No sooner is the premonitory cry which so often ushers in a seizure heard than willing hands fly to the sufferer's assistance. Everything is instantly dropped, so that no time may be lost in reaching him before he falls. Many times have I heard this cry and witnessed the rush of patients to reach their fellow in time to catch him and prevent injury from falling, and, as they usually walk together, serious accidents are very infrequent. To show how rarely such accidents occur, it is only necessary to state the fact that no serious accident has happened in Gallipolis for more than two years, during which time more than 800 patients have been treated; and further, to emphasize the safety which resides in congregation, it may be stated that of less than 200 patients temporarily

visiting their friends at home, during that time 14 have met with fatal accidents and several others with very serious ones."

#### EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

"Perhaps one of the most important problems presented is that of employment. In a congregation of persons having such a divergence of tastes, habits, education, age, physical strength, and mental acquirements, the question of employment becomes a very intricate one. To meet it successfully a great variety of occupations must be provided. Fortunately, the requirements of a large colony are such as to furnish suitable employment for a great number of persons of different conditions. After all the necessary branches of labor have been fully filled, however, a large surplus of patients is found to be still unemployed. Housekeeping, including the care of the kitchen, dining-rooms, laundry, sewing and mending rooms, together with that of the farm, gardens, and grounds, gives employment to about one-third of those capable of manual labor; while the offices, storerooms, drug-room, etc., furnish clerical work for a few who possess the necessary education and skill. For the large remainder, shops are to be constructed for carrying on various trades. Some industries, such as basket-making, mattress-making, book-binding, etc., have already been fairly started; and an industrial building is almost completed, in which about 200 may be employed in various other occupations suitable to their condition. It is the intention of the management to establish, in the near future, a manual-training school, more especially for the benefit of the youth, in which useful trades may be taught, so that the patient may, in case of recovery, be able successfully to compete with others in the struggle for existence, or, in the event of his disease remaining permanent, he may, by his labor, lessen the burden of the community taxed with his support."

Other industries are to be introduced as rapidly as possible, such as dairy-farming, brick-making, and carpentering, but Dr. Rutter does not expect to see the colony become self-supporting, although he believes that the cost of maintenance can be brought below that of most eleemosynary institutions.

Among the patients treated at Gallipolis there has been a reduction in the number of attacks of more than 300 per cent. At the close of the last fiscal year fifteen patients were discharged as recovered, *i.e.*, a period of more than two years had elapsed since the last attack. It is expected that more than double that number will be sent out at the close of the present year in November next.

#### THE CARE OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

THE July number of the *Altruist* contains an impressive article suggested by a visit to the Training School for Feeble-Minded Children at Elwyn, Pa. This model institution makes provision for over a thousand children. As the incurability of feeble-mindedness is fully recognized, the efforts of the management are directed toward the development of dormant and little-used faculties.

"Experience in this work has led to a general classification: first, the imbecile (susceptible of training in low, middle, and high grades); second, the idiot, to whom can be given little beyond custodial care. These are placed in a separate department, that closer attention may be given to the physical needs demanded and in guidance to self-help, and also the stronger are encouraged to help the weaker. The idiot cannot be trained except in habits of cleanliness. The training is confined to the imbecile of three grades, and the idio-imbecile who never learns to read or write, but with dormant faculties aroused by daily exercise in the school, may find his happiness in some degree of usefulness in farm or household service. The household service, including laundry, etc., alternates with half a day in the schools.

#### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

"At Elwyn these various departments of training are secured by the natural charms daily presented; by the beauty of flowers, shrubs, and smooth-shaven lawns; by the cleanliness and brightness of rooms made gay and home-like by plants and pictures; by concerts, dances, kindergarten, music of all kinds, magic lantern, games, picnics, theatricals, library, printing-press, pets, and everything that can give interest and variety to life or pierce for one moment the gray twilight of imperfect intelligence. But, above all, by the schools, where, day after day, gentle women work with untiring patience, striving to rouse the dormant faculties. Here we see two children learning, with the help of rag dolls, the rudiments of articulation. There an eager crowd surrounds a glass case, under which buzzes a large bee, while another group, undergoing instruction in object-lessons, gathers around a table set out with stuffed birds and other familiar objects from the veritable natural-history museum that fills the walls of the room. In another room a class works simultaneously at blackboards, producing sketches and drawings of all kinds and every degree of merit. One lightning artist evolves for our benefit a comic sketch of genuine worth, while in a corner the outline of a little child, which has caught an accidental likeness to



a dead playmate, has been preserved at the earnest request of the classmates, whose eyes rested lovingly on the presentment of their lost friend. Elsewhere busy hands are engaged in making baskets, mats, table-covers, and other articles, which, if not always of marketable value, are either useful in the institution itself or have at least helped to fulfill the motto of the magazine called *Development*: 'The working hand makes strong the working brain.' The first number of *Development* was on the press as we passed through. In the Sloyd room and carpenter's shop work is proceeding at a great pace and with intense eagerness, under the supervision of a skillful and highly trained instructor. In many another class-room the ordinary routine of school work goes forward by methods that might furnish models for most ordinary schools. In truth, the experience here gained should be of inestimable service to those who study the art of teaching the very young, which, after all, is the true teacher's greatest test. In no class-room are the children detained until weary, but move from one task and room to another, filling every moment with stimulating work. Physical culture and military drill are daily and important features of the regular routine, and in the latter the smartness and discipline are excellent.

"Music, also, forms a most important factor both in brightening the lives and training the minds of the feeble-minded, and at Elwyn excellent results are obtained. A fine organ and a grand piano stand in the large hall and are kept going constantly—sometimes for the pretty exercises of the kindergarten, sometimes for concerts or entertainments, sometimes for the singing class, and every evening children, officers, attendants, in fact the entire household, assemble for the evening service, which forms a fitting and beautiful ending to a useful and happy day. Coming in from the various evening classes, the children receive their mail and such commendation or rebuke as occasion may require, and after the 'Our Father' and chanted psalm and the good-night hymn, the clubs and circles retire, singing as they pass out in rhythmical order. The music was in every case of a high order, and it seemed incredible that impaired intelligence could be trained to give full effect to such music as 'Sweet and Low' or to form a brass band able to render tastefully some of the most taking numbers of 'The Bohemian Girl' or 'Lucrezia Borgia.'"

#### THE GENERAL SITUATION.

In regard to State provision for the care of this class of unfortunates, the *Altruist* writer makes some interesting and important statements. It has been shown by statistics, he says, that the

feeble-minded of the United States number from 100,000 to 150,000. All the existing institutions of the country can provide for only about 6,000.

"Besides being prevented from propagating their kind, the feeble-minded need constant care and training in order that they may use their limited faculties to the best advantage and get some pleasure from their blighted lives. This means complete isolation and special training and supervision, the expense and trouble of which could be materially lessened by the asexualization of those who were decided, by a committee of medical men appointed for the purpose, to be fit subjects for the operation."

The following table shows the distribution of institutions among the States:

One State with four institutions .....	New Jersey.
Five States with two institutions .....	Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Illinois, Pennsylvania.
Thirteen States with one institution .....	Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Washington, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Connecticut, Kansas.
Five States in which there is no separate provision, but in which they are sent to institutions belonging to other States...	New Hampshire, Wyoming, Vermont, Maine, Delaware.
Nine States in which there is no provision, but in which they are sent to asylums, orphanages, reformatories, etc.....	Missouri, Oklahoma, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, South Carolina, New Mexico.
Fourteen States in which there is no provision at all.	Florida, Texas, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Colorado, Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina.

Total number States with no adequate provision.....	28
Total number of feeble-minded (probably).....	150,000
Total number cared for in the twenty-seven institutions.....	6,000
Total number practically uncared for (probably) over.....	140,000

#### GRANT ALLEN ON COLLEGE EDUCATION.

THE October *Cosmopolitan* continues its series on "Modern College Education," and has Mr. Grant Allen's say this month. As might have been expected, his say is decided and somewhat radical. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Allen is, as he confesses, an Oxford graduate with classical honors—and he assures us he took a first class in his classical examination—he relegates the teaching of not only Latin and Greek, but also French and German, to the class of medieval misconceptions. In general he thinks that our ideas of college and college teaching are medieval. An intelligent system of higher education designed to meet our modern needs would begin, he thinks, by casting away all preconceptions equally and by reconstructing its curriculum on psychological principles. As a very beginning he wants to discard entirely Greek, Latin, French, and German, though these languages, or some of them, might come later on in particular instances. He does not think there is anything to speak of in the plea for language-teaching on the score of its mental discipline. He admits that it affords "a single piece of good mental training," but no more so than any other branch, and he regards the whole matter of linguistic training as vastly overrated.

#### THE COMMON NECESSITIES.

The things that Mr. Allen would include for everybody, men and women alike, are: "Mathematics, as far as the particular intelligence will go; physics, so as to know the properties of matter; generalized chemistry, zoölogy, botany, astronomy, geography, geology; human history, and especially the history of the great central civilization, which includes Egypt, Assyria and Babylonia, Persia, Asia Minor, Hellas, Italy, Western Europe, America; human arts, and especially the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture in North Africa, Western Asia, and Europe. If this seems a large list for the foundations of an education, it must be remembered that six or seven years would be set free for the acquisition of useful knowledge by the abolition of grammatical rote-work, and that a general idea alone of each subject is all I ask for."

#### TRAVEL VS. THE COLLEGE.

But there is one preconception which Mr. Allen thinks far more false and pernicious than all the specific preconceptions, a preconception which vitiates as yet almost all thinking on the subject, even in America. "It is the deep-seated prejudice in favor of the college itself—of education as essentially a thing of teaching, not of learning—of education as bookish and scholastic—another baneful legacy of the monkish training. I believe almost everybody still overestimates the importance of college as such, and underestimates the value of travel and experience. Let me put the thing graphically. Thousands of American parents, asked to thrust their hands into their pockets and pay a round sum to send their sons or daughters to Harvard or Vassar, will do so without hesitation. Thousands of English parents will do the same thing, at still greater expense, for Oxford or Girtton. But ask those same parents to thrust their hands into their pockets and pull out an equal amount to send their sons and daughters traveling, deliberately, as a mode of education, in Europe, and they will draw back at once. 'I don't want to waste so large a sum on a mere pleasure excursion.'"

Mr. Allen says plainly that in his opinion a father will do better by his sons and daughters to send them two years to travel in Europe than if he sends them for two years to the American or English university. This is on the ground that the knowledge of the university is naturally unreal and bookish, and the knowledge obtained in travel is real and first-hand.

#### THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

IN the October *New England Magazine* there is an excellent article by Thomas J. Calloway, well illustrated with many photographs, on "Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee." Who Booker T. Washington is and what Tuskegee is are in general well known to readers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* who have seen Mr. Washington's face and have heard many favorable comments on this excellent practical school for the negroes of the South. Mr. Calloway tells us that the institute now owns no less than twenty-four hundred and sixty acres in three farms, two of them in Alabama and one in Louisiana. Tuskegee itself is the county-seat of Macon County, Alabama. From the small beginning in 1881 it has grown to dimensions which demand no less than thirty-seven buildings. There are eighty-one instructors in the academic and industrial departments. At present there are about one thousand students in the Tuskegee Institute, and the responsibilities of the task of caring for them

can be imagined when one thinks that such elementary matters as systematic regulations for bathing, sleeping, eating, use of the tooth-brush, general tidiness, and care for health are important phases of their teaching. A great deal has been done by military uniforms and drills, for the school is formed in regular companies and battalions, and a commandant exercises strict control. From the rising-bell at 5:40 A.M. till the bugle-taps at 9:30 P.M. there are duties assigned with short intervals for play. The use of intoxicants or narcotics is forbidden, and the violator of these rules is expelled. Mr. Calloway says:

"While the institution is strictly undenominational, there being represented in the board of trustees and the faculty several of the leading denominations, the effort has always been to make it thoroughly and earnestly Christian. Not only is there a regular church service, but through various societies corresponding to those organized in churches a live Christian spirit is to be observed at all times.

#### THE INDUSTRIES AT TUSKEGEE.

"There are now carried on the following industrial departments: agriculture, horticulture, carpentry, blacksmithing, wheelwrighting, printing, painting, plumbing, foundry and machinery, shoe-making, brick-masonry, plastering, brick-making, sawmill, tinning, harness-making, tailoring, plain sewing, dress-making, millinery, cooking, laundry, nurse training, housekeeping, and mechanical drawing. Aside from the indirect influences, there are two prime objects in carrying on each one of these industries—to furnish opportunity for poor but worthy students to work out a portion or all of their expenses in school, and to train young men and women so that they may become skilled leaders in the communities in which they go. The student who presents himself for admission to one of the Southern schools brings with him an average of considerably less than twenty-five dollars. Were he required to pay cash for expenses this amount would enable him to remain in school two or three months only; hence the necessity of extending the opportunity for such a student to supplement his cash in some way in order that he may remain in school long enough to do him some good. The Tuskegee method is to extend this opportunity in the way of wages for work which has an economic value to the institution, and while doing this to accomplish the additional purpose of training young men and women in the directions represented in our twenty-six industries."

Certainly no other man is doing so much for the negro as Mr. Washington.

#### A FRENCH VIEW OF THE SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

IN the first August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Bonet-Maury deals with the Scotch universities in a very interesting article suggested by the reception of the Scotch delegates at the Sorbonne in April, 1896. That occasion marks an epoch in the history of the relations between France and Scotland, and it is rendered even more interesting by the fact that the French universities are gradually freeing themselves from the centralization imposed upon them by Napoleon, and are gradually gaining greater powers of self-government.

#### FRANCE AND SCOTLAND.

The friendship between France and Scotland is an ancient one. We are reminded in this article that Louis XII. exempted all Scotchmen residing in his kingdom from the obligation of taking out letters of naturalization, and granted them *en masse* the right of making wills, of succeeding to property, and of holding benefices as if they were Frenchmen. So it passed into a proverb, which appears in Shakespeare's "Henry V."—

If that you will France win,  
Then with Scotland first begin."

Scotch students crowded to the universities of Bordeaux, of Poitiers, and of Paris. In Paris, Mary Queen of Scots and Cardinal Beaton had endowed a college, which offered a comfortable lodging and several bursaries. At the end of the sixteenth century the Scottish students seem to have been as industrious and as much addicted to plain living and high thinking as their descendants are to-day. This tradition became so well established that it was not interrupted by the events which threw Scotland on the side of Protestantism, and caused a Scotch king to ascend the throne of England. France gave asylum to a crowd of Catholic refugees from Scotland, and the ties between the two countries were fairly strengthened by the French Protestants, who founded colleges and academies in which Scotch professors taught history, theology, and medicine. It became the fashion to have Scotch blood in one's veins in France, and the progress of philosophy in France exhibited strong traces of the influence of the Scotchmen, Reid, Dugald Stewart, and Adam Smith.

#### THE ORIGIN OF SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

This article explains very clearly the causes which led to the foundation of the Scotch universities—St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen in the fifteenth century and Edinburgh in the sixteenth, the three former arising from the

papacy, while the youngest of the four, Edinburgh, is the daughter of the Protestant Reformation. Of course, the real origin of them all must be traced to the Renaissance, the effects of which are strongly felt in Scotland. We find the Parliament of Scotland at the end of the fifteenth century ordaining that barons and freeholders should send their eldest sons to school to learn Latin, and afterward to follow the course of the university for three years, under a penalty of twenty pounds. Other local causes contributed not only to their establishment, but to their prosperity. The Scotch nobility were poor, or at any rate too poor to maintain their sons at continental universities. We have already alluded to the bursaries at the Scotch college in Paris, but they were not very numerous and were more or less reserved for future ecclesiastics. The young Scotch nobles might have been sent to Oxford or Cambridge, but at that time the English were not loved in Scotland. The Scotch universities, therefore, profited equally by the straitened means and the patriotism of the Scotch nobility. The organization of these early universities was formed on the model of Paris. Down to the sixteenth century they retained the ecclesiastical impress which they had received from the holy see, from which, however, national spirit not less than religious changes combined to free them. It is only fair to admit that the influence of the papacy in organizing and solidifying the universities of Europe was of the greatest value. It furnished a kind of unity of intellectual culture among nations, and by providing for a certain similarity of studies it facilitated a frequent change of masters and pupils, which led to a great broadening of ideas.

#### THEIR RECENT HISTORY.

The origin of the University of Edinburgh was, as we have already indicated, unconnected with the Roman Church, except that it was to some extent a protest against that Church and arose from the general desire to set the seal of university culture upon the new spirit, the three older universities being suspect by reason of their long association with Roman Catholic methods and traditions. The difficulties were great, and at first only a charter for an academy could be obtained, but now the effect of modern legislation has been to give all the four universities a similar organization and a common aim. In spite of all their vicissitudes, these Scotch universities have managed to retain that condition of independence to which the French universities are only now attaining gradually and with difficulty. It is interesting to note that the division of the students into "nations" for the purpose of the rectorial elections

at Aberdeen and Glasgow was borrowed from Paris, where it was really necessary owing to the presence of so many foreigners. It is not necessary to follow M. Bonet-Maury through the statistical details which he has accumulated with such praiseworthy industry, but it may be mentioned to his credit that he has succeeded in understanding, what must have been extremely difficult for a Frenchman, the precise connection between the Established Church of Scotland and the Scotch universities. M. Bonet-Maury notes with special interest the *rapprochement* between the Scotch and the French universities, as shown in the reception of the French university delegates at Edinburgh and St. Andrew's only last July, and he anticipates a steady extension of this cosmopolitan movement so as to include the English, Prussian, Scandinavian, and South American universities. He argues forcibly in favor of liberating the French universities from the traditional tutelage of the State, and he pays a flattering tribute to the enterprise, powers of observation, and moral discipline of the young Scotchmen, whom he regards as most desirable companions for the French youth. The unfortunate thing is that French gentlefolks do not, as a matter of fact, send their sons to the French universities, and it will probably be the work of years to induce them to do so.

#### NAPOLEON AFTER WATERLOO.

THE first place in *Macmillan's Magazine* for September is devoted to some hitherto unpublished letters of no little historical interest. They are introduced in the following paragraph:

"The following letters were written to his wife at Plymouth by Capt. H. le F. Senhouse (afterward Sir Humphrey Senhouse, K.C.H., C.B.), flag-captain to Rear Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, K.C.B., commanding the British fleet off the coast of France in 1815. They are now published for the first time by the courtesy of Sir Humphrey's daughter, Miss Rose Senhouse."

Capt. Sir Henry Humphrey Senhouse had excellent opportunities of seeing Napoleon after his surrender. Here is the description of the way in which the fallen emperor impressed the English captain:

#### PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

"His person I was very desirous of seeing, and I felt disappointed. His figure is very bad; he is short with a large head, his hands and legs small, and his body so corpulent as to project very considerably. His coat, made very plain as you see it in most prints, from being very short in the back gives his figure a more ridiculous ap-



pearance. His profile is good and is exactly what his busts and portraits represent; but his full face is bad. His eyes are a light blue, with a light yellow tinge on the iris, heavy, and totally contrary to what I expected; his teeth are bad; but the expression of his countenance is versatile and expressive beyond measure of the quick and varying passions of the mind. His face at one instant bears the stamp of great good-humor, and immediately changes to a dark, penetrating, thoughtful scowl which denotes the character of the thought that excites it. He speaks quick, and runs from one subject to another with great rapidity. His knowledge appears very extensive and very various, and he surprised me much by his remembrance of men of every character in England. He spoke much of America, and asked many questions concerning Spanish and British America and also of the United States. After an interview of nearly an hour, during which the ladies and attendants were all kept in the front cabin, dinner was announced to his majesty. He plays the emperor in everything, and he has taken possession of the after cabin entirely and of the table as well as of the general arrangement of the cabin."

#### NAPOLEON'S NAVAL KNOWLEDGE.

Very shortly after his arrival on the coast he came to see Captain Senhouse. He came on board and received the officers in the cabin:

"He had many little remarks to make during the presentation, and the moment it was concluded he requested to see the ship. I was fully prepared for this, and had everything in good order for him. The admiral attended when I showed him round, and Napoleon asked a thousand questions and made numerous observations which served to show how very well versed he was in everything relative to the naval service. He was particularly struck with the *bonne mine* of the ship's company, and continually repeated his opinion of the order the ship appeared in by his expression *beaucoup d'ordre* and *bien soigné*. His manners resemble the king's very much, by the quantity of small talk he has and the knowledge he has of the private affairs of many. He expressed himself very sensible of the superiority of the British navy at present, but considered that the French navy was increasing rapidly in good discipline and in number of vessels. He went through the whole of the ship, even to the storerooms, wings, and cockpit, but seemed to move with painful sensations as if he were afflicted with gout."

#### HIS DISREGARD OF WOMEN.

Captain Senhouse was struck by Napoleon's utter contempt for women:

"We were summoned to the breakfast, and the emperor was perfectly the emperor, I assure you. He eats heartily, but talks very little at meals, very soon retires, and it is astonishing to see the respect and attention paid him by those who were about him. I could not avoid remarking his sovereign contempt for females. They had no part of his attention; they did not even presume to intrude themselves into the same apartment with his majesty, and when on going away I asked whether the ladies would precede him or get into the boat afterward, he answered very coolly that 'the ladies might come after in another boat;' and so they did, attended by only one officer, General L'Allemande, who would not have remained had I not given him a hint."

#### CROMWELL'S COURT.

MR. C. H. FIRTH contributes to *Cornhill* for August an interesting and vivacious account of the court of the Protector. That he had a court at all gave great offense to the republican party and to the strict Puritans. Mrs. Hutchinson declared "his court was full of sin and vanity," a judgment which Mr. Firth is not disposed to accept. Of the many palaces placed at Cromwell's disposal, he practically restricted himself to Whitehall and Hampton Court, the latter as a summer or country residence. The goods of the late king supplied him with the wherewithal to furnish his royal abodes. There is something odd in finding that "the hangings in Cromwell's own bedchamber represented the story of Vulcan, Mars, and Venus." Some zealous Puritans were shocked at the nude statues in Hampton Court Gardens being allowed to remain. The allowance for Cromwell's household was one hundred thousand pounds sterling a year. The Protector's wife was said to be a severe and thrifty housekeeper, with a lynx eye on the expenditure, and with a devotion to accounts not generally supposed to mark the sex. The day's arrangements went like clockwork. There was much profusion of hospitality, but Cromwell's own diet was "spare and not curious." His ordinary drink was a very small ale costing seven shillings and sixpence by the barrel. In all state ceremonies the honor of the nation required elaborate display and strict etiquette.

#### THE PROTECTOR'S GOOD-NATURE.

Says Whitelocke: "Laying aside his greatness, he would be exceeding familiar with us, and, by way of diversion, would make verses with us, and every one must try his fancy. He commonly called for tobacco-pipes and a candle,

and would now and then take tobacco himself." Hunting and hawking were among his recreations, and he was very fond of music, "and entertained the most skillful in that science in his pay and family." Far from being the grim hater of art and jollity that the popular mind supposes him to have been, he would have music all through his public dinners, and reinstated in Christchurch the gifted Mr. Quin (whom Puritan visitors had ejected) out of gratitude for his fine singing. And at the wedding of his daughter Frances "they had forty-eight violins and much mirth with frolics, besides mixed dancing (a thing heretofore accounted profane) till 5" in the morning. Mrs. Hutchinson calls Cromwell's daughters, excepting Mrs. Fleetwood, "insolent fools." The story goes that Mrs. Claypole, at a wedding feast where most of the grandees of the court were present, on being asked where the wives of the majors-general were, answered, "I'll warrant you they are washing their dishes at home as they use to do." This remark being reported to the ladies in question made them excessively wroth, and they used all their powers with their husbands to prevent Cromwell assuming the crown, that Mrs. Claypole might never become a princess. The extravagance of Cromwell's sons created much resentment.

"On state occasions a certain splendor in costume was of course to be expected, but at his first installation as Protector, Cromwell was dressed 'simply in a black suit and cloak.' A few months later, when he was entertained by the lord mayor, he wore 'a musk-color suit and coat richly embroidered with gold.' The 'robe of purple velvet lined with ermine' which 'Master Speaker' presented to him on behalf of the Parliament, at his second installation as Protector, was merely symbolical, 'being the habit anciently used at the solemn investiture of princes.' Such as it was, however, the occasional splendor of the Protector aroused the bitterest criticism among some of his officers, and the dress of his sons was a still greater cause of offense."

#### IRELAND AS CHAMPION OF THE POOR.

THE Irish nation by reason of its poverty has rendered great service to the poor everywhere. Grievances of the poor in Great Britain and elsewhere might be overlooked, but presented as the wrongs of a whole nation they have secured a measure of redress first in Ireland, then in other lands. This truism of social and agrarian reform receives fresh illustration in the question of Irish taxation as expounded by Mr. Bernard Holland in a recent number of the *Eco-*

*nomic Journal*. "The Irish grievance in matter of taxation is," he says, "one with that of the poorest classes throughout the United Kingdom. If the general system of taxation were so readjusted as to press less heavily upon the poorest and more heavily upon the well-to-do classes the Irish grievance would disappear or be *pro tanto* diminished." The "financial relations" between Ireland and Great Britain are thus expanded—by Irish agitation be it remembered—into the "financial relations" between the poor and the rich.

#### INDIRECT TAXES.

Mr. Holland shows how the government takes in taxes some ten dollars a year from the man whose annual income is under one hundred and fifty dollars.

"Under our present system the whole burden of indirect taxation (except for a small proportion derived from wine, coffee, dried fruits, etc.) falls upon those who consume tea, tobacco, beer, and spirits. In a family living upon an income of twenty shillings a week or less the consumption of these articles is usually nearly as great as it is in a family living on forty or fifty shillings a week. . . . Countless poor people in Ireland, and England, too, never eat meat, save perhaps a little domestic bacon, except at high festivals, but smoke the pipe every day. To them meat is, practically, the luxury, tobacco the daily necessity of existence. We say sometimes that we tax luxuries, not necessities. We do not, as a matter of fact, tax most luxuries at all."

Mr. Holland runs full tilt against a favorite principle of British fiscal policy. Simplification and reduction of the number of taxes means, he contends, increased inequality in the incidence of taxation, and puts the heaviest burden on the poor:

"The skilled artisan and lower middle-class families, living on incomes of from eighty to one hundred and sixty pounds a year, have conquered for themselves a most favored position in the matter of imperial taxation. They do not, like the class above them, contribute to direct imperial taxation; they contribute little more through taxed commodities than do the class below them."

Hence he concludes:

"We must, if equitable distribution of burdens is indeed our object, retrace *for some distance* the road followed during these last fifty years and forego some of our beautiful fiscal simplicity. We must recognize that our statesmen of the last fifty years have been a little less wise and their predecessors a little less foolish in fiscal matters than we have hitherto imagined."

## NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATION.

IN the September number of *Current Literature* Mr. Frank C. Drake describes the steps by which the methods used in illustrating the metropolitan daily have been evolved. An idea of the *modus operandi* is best conveyed by Mr. Drake's account of the manner of "covering" a fire.

Two artists are sent out from the newspaper office, one to get the general scene, the other to look for interesting incidents. It is after 9 o'clock in the evening, but it is decided to hold the forms fifteen minutes later than the regular hour of closing, and the artists, supplied with badges which admit them within the police lines around the fire, are off on their mission.

"A cab soon brings them to the scene of the fire, they push their way through the crowd, pass the police lines and, agreeing upon a meeting-place, separate; the man who is to make the general view seeks an elevated position diagonally across the street from the lurid scene, the other gets his material at closer range. It is half-past 9. They must do all their sketching in less than twenty minutes, and it is hot work.

"Meanwhile the photo-engraving plant has been notified to be ready to handle this late drawing, and that the engraving must be delivered to the night editor by twenty minutes of 2. In the art department various speculations, grave and humorous, are indulged in as to the chances the fire picture has of getting into the paper. The hands of the clock crawl around to a quarter past 10, and the speculations are now nearly all of a humorous nature. At twenty minutes past 11 come the artists. 'Make a four-column of it,' says the night city desk.

## RAPID WORK.

"The man who is making the general scene leaves spaces in the corners of his drawing in which the other man's sketches of incidents are to be pasted, and works like mad. It usually takes two hours to make a four-column drawing, and he must finish this in an hour and a half. An hour passes, and the photo-engraving man is hanging about in an ominous fashion. The dyspeptic night editor has sent in an ultimatum to the effect that he won't hold the paper half a minute after the time set for the delivery of the cut. The night art director is hovering over the artist as he lines in the smoke.

"You work on the figures," he says; 'put a big one—a policeman—in the foreground, and cover up all that detail. I'll put the smoke in for you,' and he gets at the upper end of the drawing and boldly sweeps in the needed effect, cleverly concealing rows of windows with all the

smoke he dares to use. While the last touches are being put on the figures in the crowd, the sketches of incident, drawn on thin paper, are deftly pasted in their allotted spaces, and the director watches alternately the drawing and the clock. At ten minutes of 12 he snatches the drawing from under the artist's pen with a 'Come, that's good enough,' marks the size the plate is to be made—for newspaper drawings are made twice the size in which they appear in the paper—and off it goes to the 'plant.'

"Here it is photographed and 'printed' by electric light on a sensitized zinc plate. By chemical action the lines of the drawing as they appear on the zinc plate are impervious to the action of nitric acid. Into this acid, then, the plate is immersed until the zinc around the lines is eaten away, leaving the lines in relief. More of the zinc is then removed from around and between the lines by the 'routing machine,' a few touches are given to it by a hand engraver, it is nailed to a metal block to make it 'type high,' and sent to the composing-room."

## WONDERS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

THE October *McClure's* contains some statistics by Mr. George B. Waldron, arranged for popular appreciation, of Greater New York City. Greater New York will include quite a score of cities, towns, and villages, ranging in population from a few hundreds to 2,000,000 each. Its population will be 3,300,000 or more, giving an area of 360 square miles. It will be second in size to greater London among the world's cities. This brings Paris into the third place. And it must be remembered that London was a city nearly two thousand years before the first white man set foot on Manhattan Island. New York would furnish space for 132 such cities, and yet there are in it as many people as were in all the thirteen colonies when they declared their independence. Mr. Waldron begins to astonish us by the statement that the population of Greater New York, lined up shoulder to shoulder, would extend from New York to St. Louis, a thousand miles across the country, and that if they were marched by, two abreast, day and night, it would take three weeks before the last pair had passed the observer. The railroad lines within the borders of the city would reach from New York to Omaha, and the elevated lines alone would make a double-track connection with New Haven, Conn. The street lines have a capital of \$95,000,000, and their 5,000 cars make a yearly aggregate run of 85,000,000 miles, which would about bridge the distance from the earth to the sun. They carry 480,000,000 passengers

a year and an average of 1,300,000 a day. The steam roads entering the national center send out 1,000 passenger trains every twenty-four hours, and about 500,000 passengers on the average enter or leave the city on these roads every day. The clearing-house shows checks and drafts to the amount of \$69,000,000 a day, about half larger than the combined bank clearings of all the other cities in the nation. Mr. Waldron says:

"In 1626 the Dutch purchased Manhattan Island for \$24. The surrounding country was not then considered worth buying. To-day the value of the land and buildings of the enlarged city is not less than \$4,500,000,000. This is an average of \$125,000 an acre and 50 cents a square foot for the entire 360 square miles. But there are sections down on lower Broadway and on Wall Street that could not be bought for less than a thousand times that price. A workingman would need to spend the wages of twenty years for a plot large enough to give him a decent burial. The property value of this one city would buy one-third of all the farms in the United States."

#### THE WRONGS OF ALASKAN ESKIMOS.

THE principal article in the *Overland Monthly* for September is an illustrated account of a voyage to Alaska, with a description of its inhabitants, by Dr. Lincoln Cothran.

This writer's statements regarding the present condition of the natives of the western coast are truly disheartening. A wide field for philanthropic endeavor seems to have been found in that desolate country. The worst of it is that many of the ills under which these Eskimos suffer seem to have been directly caused by the greed of unscrupulous white men from the United States. It is an open question whether the natives are not worse off than when under Russian rule. Three great corporations are rapidly denuding the land of its natural resources.

We quote a part of Dr. Cothran's forcible denunciation of the methods employed by American trading companies in dealing with the natives:

"The saddest feature in the life of this cheerless people is their extreme destitution. Their raiment is tattered skins. Their food, little better than carrion, is so scarce that many of them perish every winter from starvation.

"It is not because they are slothful, indolent, or improvident. Twenty years ago their industry in hunting and fishing yielded them an abundance of skins for clothing and food suitable to this icy clime. The life-blood of the Eskimos, with their independence and manhood, has been

swallowed up by three great corporations whose heads are in San Francisco.

"About fifty men have grown enormously rich to the utter degradation and impoverishment of a virtuous and self-reliant race. An important food and industrial supply, the whale, has been dynamited out of Alaskan waters by the steam-schooners of the Pacific Whaling Company. The seals and other fur-bearing animals have been practically annihilated on both land and sea by the Alaska Fur and Commercial Company. This company has wrought its purposes in Alaska by fixing a bondage on the natives more galling and detestable than outright slavery, because it disclaims responsibility or care for its wretched serfs.

#### A RECORD OF PLUNDER.

"Under the guise of preserving the game from quick destruction and to prevent uprisings of the natives against the company's traders at the various posts (they line the mainland and peninsula from Sitka to Bering Strait and extend up the many large rivers), a law was caused to be enacted at Washington prohibiting the sale of repeating arms to the natives of Alaska. This was a ruse to keep outside parties away and to enable the traders themselves to supply arms at unheard-of and almost fabulous prices. The native was not slow in appreciating the superiority of firearms over bows and arrows in hunting bears and seals. The method of exchange was as follows: The rifle was set upright on the ground, stock down, and the natives piled skins upon one another flatwise until the stack reached to the muzzle. Thus, often, more than eight or nine hundred dollars' worth of fine furs were obtained for a ten-dollar gun.

"There never was any excuse for the law which gave opportunity to perpetrate this shameful robbery. In spite of its ostensible purpose the fur-bearing animals have become almost extinct. The natives have exhibited the greatest forbearance and looked on in all humility at the devastation this company has made. So far from an uprising against the traders (whom, God knows, they ought to have annihilated), there has been but one native homicide in thirty years among a population of many thousands, and in spite of the fact that the company's traders themselves supplied the Eskimos with guns better to equip them as hunters. The law referred to has been only a flimsy mosquito-bar to cover the unblushing extortion practiced by the Alaska Fur and Commercial Company. This iniquitous law ought to be instantly repealed; then the natives can buy guns from other parties for what they are worth.



"These trading posts also supply the natives with cheap-jack tea, tobacco, crackers, calico, and worthless gewgaws, such as tin crucifixes and brass rings.

#### THE WANTON DESTRUCTION OF FOODS.

"The poor, hungry, half-naked native in his craving for tea and tobacco (they dare not madden him with whisky for fear he will turn upon them) has thus been made the instrument of his own undoing.

"Independence and plenty have been exchanged for serfdom and squalor by the destruction of the animals of this land. In the summer the country is covered with high grass and flowers. Unless you go far away in the interior you will tire yourself wandering over the tundras and through the forests and never see a vestige of life, except very rarely a frightened ptarmigan. And yet innumerable millions of dollars' worth of furs have been taken here. Not long ago the sea, the river banks, the lakes, tundras, and mountains swarmed with seals, otters, foxes, minx, bears, lynx, martens, beavers, wolverines, and wild reindeer.

"It is only a matter of a few years until the last food source of the Eskimos will become ruined by the numerous salmon canneries, which are now under the control of another big corporation called the Alaska Packers' Association."

#### A PLEA FOR THE HELPLESS.

Dr. Cothran concludes as follows:

"All the legislation concerning Alaska has been at the behest of the various commercial companies, not from any recognition of the welfare or necessities of the native inhabitants. The Congress at Washington has been too careless and credulous in listening to the siren tongues of attorneys sent by the corporations whose 'commerce' with the natives has been carried on at the expense of nakedness, hunger, and human life.

"I wish to make a plea in behalf of those who are helpless, whose natural rights have been outraged, and whose happiness and prosperity the Government of the United States is in honor bound to employ all its power to protect and promote. The many exclusive and monopolistic privileges granted to the companies that have so flagrantly abused them ought to be annulled. The Federal Government ought not to abandon its Eskimo *protégés* to the sordid and unrestrained rapacity of these companies.

"Owing to the difficulty of communication, the territorial government at Sitka, on Romanoff Island, at the extreme southern boundary, knows no more of what is taking place in the great mainland of Alaska north of the peninsula than

do the inhabitants of Vermont. Under the policy of the past twenty years more than half of the Eskimo population have perished from cold and starvation. In this article I have only hinted here and there at the rapine that has characterized 'government' by the trading companies.

"Should President McKinley appoint a competent commission to investigate things in northern Alaska, their report would be the blackest and most sorrowful record that has been written in modern times. At the end of a long tale of unspeakable wrong and outrage, they would tell of the decaying vestiges of hundreds of formerly prosperous villages, deserted now and marked only by Greek Catholic crosses above the graves.

"Let our Government fulfill the moral obligation to extend its sheltering and protecting arms over these wild but beautiful-natured people."

#### THE KLONDYKE GOLD-FIELDS.

MANY of the September magazines (including the English *Contemporary* and *Fortnightly*) have articles on the Klondyke country. We quoted in our own September number at some length from the accounts given in *McClure's* and the *Midland Monthly*.

We should naturally expect to find exceptionally full and reliable information on this subject in the *Overland Monthly*, of San Francisco, and Mr. George Chapman's article in the September number does not disappoint us.

Mr. Chapman not only goes to much pains to describe the nature of the country and the lack of most of the facilities that help us to be civilized, but in conclusion urges certain very practical considerations which deserve to be pondered by every would-be Klondyker.

The most important question about the Yukon gold-fields, in Mr. Chapman's opinion, is the question of their extent.

#### WILL THERE BE ENOUGH GOLD TO GO ROUND?

"It is certain that a majority of those who prospect will find claims of varying sorts. There is almost no soil in Alaska that when washed will not give a color or two to the pan. But the miner has it borne in on him with cruel emphasis that it is not the abstract value of the gold in the pan that counts, but its value compared with the cost of getting it. Diggings which in an easier country would prove unusually profitable would be absolutely worthless on the Yukon because of the cost of living and working under the hard conditions of the North. When meals cost a dollar and a half each it is easy to understand that five dollars a day must be got before expenses can

be paid. For this reason only the richer diggings are recognized as having market value.

"There is a certain possibility that other diggings as rich as those of Klondyke will be found, but it is only a possibility. The gold region lies along the western base of the Rocky Mountains, and the gold placers are undoubtedly the result of erosive action on the quartz leads higher up. The Caribou diggings, the Stikine River mines, and the strikes at Forty Mile and Circle City were all in the same kind of ground and on slopes bearing the same general relation to the mountains on the east. But in each of the places mentioned the digging proved to be pockets, and the country around them, though thoroughly prospected, failed to give a profitable return. In other words, all the diggings so far found have been occasional spots of unusual richness, and afford no evidence of a general line of rich gold-bearing gravel extending continuously along from north to south.

#### PROBLEMATIC RICHNESS OF THE MOTHER LODE.

"A word, too, as to the mother lode from which all the gold now in the placers came. There has been much talk of the fortunes to be had from the discovery of these quartz ledges, and the belief seems to be more or less general that they will prove enormously rich in gold when found. There are no facts to back this generalization. In fact, everything known of Alaskan quartz ledges goes to prove the contrary. The quartz now worked for gold is of extremely low grade, but exists in inexhaustible quantities and, as in the Treadwell, so near the water and under such favorable conditions that its working proves steadily profitable. The presence of gold in such wonderful quantities in the placers shows nothing as to the richness of the mother lode. The erosive action which resulted in its liberation from the original matrix of rock has been going on for indefinite periods of time. The placer deposits may as well have been drifts from poorer ledges collected through longer times as from richer ledges washed down in shorter time. So it may well be that the mother lode when found will not prove the bonanza that is now so confidently expected."

#### Routes to the Diggings.

All the writers on the subject of the Klondyke discoveries comment on the bad roads and poor facilities of transportation in Alaska. Mr. Harold B. Goodrich, of the United States Geological Survey, mentions in the *Engineering Magazine* a number of prospective ways of getting into the gold country: "The route up the Stikine River, crossing overland to the Yukon from Telegraph Creek, is perhaps the best of these,

since it is open as late as October, while travel by the others becomes dangerous by the first week of September. Another route from the east through Northwest Territory to the Mackenzie River, thence westward to the Porcupine and down to the Yukon, is said to be contemplated by a Canadian company. This, however, would be a long route, and would lose the advantage, possessed by the Stikine line, of passing through the gold districts British Columbia.

"The miners, however, not only look forward to easier means of entering the country, when 'grub' will be much cheaper and easier to get than now, but dream of wagon roads from the towns to the diggings. When these are put through, they will no longer be obliged to 'pack' their outfits on their backs and carry them through mosquito-infested swamps, or to tow their boats a hundred miles against a rapid current. While such a condition is still in the dim future, it is within the limits of possibilities, and in a few years Alaska may not be so bad a place to live or travel in."

#### ADVICE TO YOUNG STORY-WRITERS.

IN the October *Lippincott's* there is an essay entitled "Bad Story-Telling," in which Mr. Frederic M. Bird, the editor of *Lippincott's*, takes occasion to say something about good story-telling, and also to give some advice to people who are anxious to write good stories. Doubtless few good stories are ever written as a result of advice. At the same time, so many bad ones might be better that it may be worth while to quote the opinion of an experienced editor and clear-headed man like Mr. Bird. Perhaps his first advice would seem rather truisitic to any one but an editor. It is: "Don't write on subjects of which you know little or nothing." He advises simple topics within easy reach of the writer's powers. He suggests reading up on United States history, and a preference for that rather than France or Italy. He warns against dialect. "As a main reliance its day is done." Also against "hifalutin," spread-eagle style. Also against tales of literary life until you know it as thoroughly as Mr. Howells does. "Find out what your bent is, if you have any, and what you have to say, if anything; if not, seek other pursuits. Whatever you do take pains with it. Try at least to write good English; learn to criticize and correct your work; put your best into every sentence. If you are too lazy and careless to do that, better go into trade or politics. It is easier to become a Congressman or millionaire than a real author, and we have too many bad story-tellers as it is."

## THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

### THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE October issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* ends its fortieth year, and this anniversary number indulges in a modest and dignified retrospect of a few pages of the four decades in the rear—a life which might certainly justify some pride. No other American magazine has just the literary history of the *Atlantic*. Such a statement can be made without odium, because the magazine is so different from all others in the consistent adherence to pure literary standards. As the magazine says in this slight collection of biographical notes, its purpose has been during all the changes of the forty years "to hold literature above all other human interests and to suffer no confusion of its ideals." The first number was published in 1857. To show what a notable beginning the magazine had, it is only necessary to say that ten of the fourteen authors who contributed to the first number were Motley, Longfellow, Emerson, Charles Eliot Norton, Holmes, Whittier, Mrs. Stowe, J. T. Trowbridge, Lowell, and Clark Gardner. Perhaps the most intrinsically important of these contributions was the first installment of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," beginning with Dr. Holmes' whimsical "I was just going to say when I was interrupted"—the interruption having lasted for some twenty-five years from a period when two slight papers were contributed to the old *New England Magazine* in 1832.

### THE MISSION OF THE "ATLANTIC."

From its very first appearance the magazine was honestly regarded as a collector of American literature, and not at all as a mere publishing enterprise. Nearly all the other American magazines that were then in existence have perished, and those that have survived have radically changed their character. Only the *Atlantic* has remained steadfast to a marvelous degree. The editors of the *Atlantic* have been as notable as the contributors—truly a magnificent succession of great men. Lowell was the first editor; then came Mr. Fields, and there have been Mr. Howells, Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Horace E. Scudder since 1890. The editor of the *Atlantic* is entitled perhaps better than any other American to answer the question whether we have passed beyond the day of a high literary standard and definite literary aims. He says in these retrospective comments that when the work of our writers—those that are worthy of the name—is compared with the work that was going on in 1857, there will be shown no real decline except in poetry. "In fiction, if Hawthorne be set aside (as it is fair to set aside any great genius), there is much more work done now of a grade next to the very highest than was done forty years ago. In history there has been as great an improvement in style as there has come a wider and surer grasp in these days of fuller knowledge; in politics and social science there has been no falling away by our few best writers, and the field is larger and the spirit of liberality more generous; by the exact sciences new worlds full of revelation and romance have been discovered since

Agassiz first wrote for the *Atlantic*. The conspicuous changes that have taken place are two: we have no single group of men of such genius as the group that contributed to the early numbers: and as a result of the spread of culture no man of less than the very highest rank can now hold as prominent a position as a man of the same qualities held when good writers were fewer." The work of Mr. Walter H. Page, formerly editor of the *Forum*, has been very marked in the contents of recent numbers of the *Atlantic*, especially in the space given to important timely topics of the day; and it is interesting to note that this part of the magazine's field has been strengthened without in anywise weakening its hold as a patron of creative literature.

### M. BRUNETIÈRE ON FRENCH STYLE.

There are a half-dozen worthy contributions to this anniversary number. M. Brunetière has a characteristic essay on "The French Mastery of Style," in which he analyzes keenly the atmosphere and the forces which have made French prose the most effective and subtle tool among all the languages of the earth. The great general reason, of course, why the French are masters of style is that for three or four hundred years back French writers and the French public have treated their language as a work of art; that is, that in addition to the services the language affords in every-day life, it is capable of receiving an artistic form. There is in the eagerness for the perfection of this artistic form a great danger of virtuosity; that is, the indifference to the content of form. But the great French writers have avoided this danger by learning that "language, though a work of art, still continues to be above all a medium for the communication of thoughts and feelings—what may be called their instrument of exchange, their current coin."

Henry M. Stanley, in his article, "Twenty-five Years' Progress in Equatorial Africa," sums up the changes that have come to the Dark Continent since he went to find Livingstone. In the matter of transportation alone the changes are curious, even in the present imperfect state of civilization. Twenty-five years ago it took Mr. Stanley eight months to reach Ujiji from the coast, while now it takes a caravan only three months. Five months were required to reach Uganda from the coast, while to-day bicyclists perform the journey in twenty-one days. "Fourteen years ago the voyage from Stanley Pool to Stanley Falls was made by me in the first steamer that was floated in the Upper Congo in three hundred and seventy-nine hours. Now steamers accomplish the distance in one hundred and twenty hours," and so on.

### THE TASK OF OUR ASTRONOMERS.

Prof. T. J. J. See concludes in his essay on "Recent Discoveries Respecting the Origin of the Universe" that we have our principal hope of cosmogony in the study of the systems of the universe at large rather than that of our own unique system, though a correct understanding of the planets will always be useful. What the future astronomical geniuses will busy themselves with is a profound investigation of the solar sys-

tems of the double nebulae and of certain branches of celestial mechanics. It is no longer sufficient to predict the motions of the heavenly bodies in the most remote centuries. Our astronomers must trace the systems of the universe back through cosmical ages to find out just how the present order of things has come about. Truly a sublime problem.

Mr. George Kennan, in "A Russian Experiment in Self-Government," gives an account of the curiously isolated republic in the extreme northern part of the Chinese empire, a thousand miles away from Peking and as far from the coast of the Pacific. In that wild, mountainous, densely wooded, and almost trackless region there is a little community in a valley only ten or fifteen miles in length which has evolved from beginnings very much like our present Klondyke migration on a small scale. In 1883 a tongus-hunter found gold in this valley, and it led to an influx of hardy miners whose expedition showed all the picturesque qualities of California times. These hardy adventurers, so many miles away from any center of government, found it necessary to provide their own administration of justice, their own currency, etc. And they have done it with remarkably clear-headed and satisfactory results. In 1885, however, the jealousy of Russia and China led to the breaking up of the little State and the settlement was scattered to the four winds.

Prof. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., has what is probably the most authoritative work that has yet appeared in American periodical literature on Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian novelist. Mr. Henry B. Fuller thinks that the material prosperity of Chicago is to be followed by a high intellectual status. Mr. Frederick Burk writes at length on "The Training of Teachers," and especially of their instruction in the psychological principles of their profession.

#### THE CENTURY.

THE *Century* for October opens with a good article by Theodore Roosevelt, with most capital pictures drawn by Jay Hambridge, on "The Roll of Honor of the New York Police," in which Mr. Roosevelt tells of a number of the actions by his policemen which secured their promotion and their representation on his roll of honor. There were all sorts of feats—rescues at fires, stopping of runaway horses, arrests of burglars, etc.—and some of them were the more striking for the modesty of the courageous rescuers. For instance, one man was assailed by three young toughs at night when he interrupted their robbing of a peddler. The policeman ran in and one of the toughs broke his hand with a bludgeon, and then the officer with his other hand and his nightstick knocked down two of his assailants and brought them around to the station-house. Then he went around to the hospital and had his broken hand set and reported for duty without losing an hour. He said nothing about his performance, and Mr. Roosevelt only found out accidentally what a part he had played, so he was promptly made a roundsman.

Gen. Horace Porter has brought his chapters on "Campaigning With Grant" to the surrender at Appomattox. He gives a very readable account of the meeting between Lee and Grant which formally ended the civil war. General Porter makes much of the incident in which General Grant, in making the terms of the surrender, introduced a sentence stating that it would not embrace the side-arms of the officers nor their private

horses or baggage, with the idea of saving General Lee and his staff the unnecessary humiliation of giving up their swords. When General Lee came to this sentence he showed a change of countenance and was evidently touched by the act of generosity.

Mr. F. G. Ferris has an interesting subject in "Wild Animals in a New England Game Park." The New England game park described is the Corbin game preserve at Newport, N. H. This consists of 26,000 acres of mountain, forest, and meadow, fenced in strongly with wire and containing nearly 4,000 of the shyest wild animals. There is an immense forest of spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, beech, and maple, and the moose, the buffalo, elk, wild boar from the Black Forest, and the English stag roam together with bear, Virginian deer, common American deer, and many other varieties. Mr. Corbin got his elk and moose from Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and Maine, at prices ranging from \$80 to \$125 for elk and from \$100 to \$200 for moose. Hagenbeck, the famous animal merchant, furnished the wild boars at a cost of \$1,000 for the fourteen ancestors of the droves which now swarm in the Blue Mountain woods. The whole enterprise cost the late Mr. Corbin about \$1,000,000, aside from the expense of maintenance. The buffalo bulls are tremendous fighters among themselves and several Homeric combats have taken place, but Mr. Ferris says they are absolutely free from antagonism to man, and that they will come up with tongues lolling out as if they were asking for something to eat when they are called as a farmer boy calls his cows. Over and above the larger specimens of the deer tribe there are in the park no less than 1,200 deer of other varieties, and no doubt the Corbin preserve will in time be able to supply all the parks of the world with stock which they may need. In fact, the wild hogs will have to be killed out carefully, as they breed too fast for the good of the park. At present the deer are increasing handsomely, the elk herd having grown from 140 in 1889 to little short of 1,000. A limited number of bull elks and deer are shot every fall. The boars have increased from the original 14 to no less than 800 or more savage-looking fellows.

A pleasant contribution to this number is the collection of "Letters of Dr. Holmes to a Classmate," edited by Mary Blake Morse. There is no more delightful letter-writer than the Autocrat, and these slight epistles are in his best vein.

#### HARPER'S.

IN the October *Harper* there is a succinct article by Mr. W. A. Crane on "The Future of Railroad Investments," from which we have quoted among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

Dr. Henry Smith Williams continues his very valuable series of papers on "The Century's Progress in Science." This month it is "The Century's Progress in Chemistry." From the nature of such a retrospect the article is impossible of summarization, but it is worth while to recommend to the reader this excellent, intelligent *résumé*.

A retrospect on lighter lines is Mr. Caspar Whitney's article on "The Golfer's Conquest of America." Mr. Whitney gives the history of the rise of the game in America and the reason for its tremendous hold on its devotees. This last is rather a daring effort. He considers the illusory character of the game its most fascinating quality. Mr. Charles B. MacDonald, who re-



turned from Scotland in 1875 to this country and lived in Chicago, is the father of golf in America, and Mr. Whitney says that this gentleman and a companion, Mr. Burgess, were the first to attempt the game, when they would steal away to a ground back of the site of the Chicago University, lay out a few holes, and amuse themselves in the twilight playing at golf. They did not enlarge the course because the hoodlums tore up the holes every evening after MacDonald and Burgess had gone, and their friends were not attracted in sufficient numbers to make organization possible. The first club was started by Mr. Lockhart in 1888, being the St. Andrews course of Yonkers. From there the fever spread to Long Island, where the dunes and furze-covered hills of Shinnecock make the most ideal ground in America. Now there is a national association, and hundreds and hundreds of clubs from Tacoma to Key West.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in a paragraph on "The Martian," Mr. Du Maurier's latest and last book, refuses to answer his own questions: "Is it a book? Is it a novel? Is it a biography? Is it an autobiography? Is it written in English, or in French, or in French-English, or in English-French? What would Laurence Sterne have said about it? By what rules shall it be judged? How did the author produce it? Is this really the 'Blaze,' glorified short-hand that he and Barty invented? Is it made with a pen or a brush or a conjuring-stick?" Mr. Warner, as we said, refuses to answer these questions, but he says: "Whatever it is, it is *original*. Furthermore, it is a complete revelation of the dear personality of Du Maurier."

#### SCRIBNER'S.

THE most important article in the October *Scribner's* is Mr. Henry Norman's on "The Wreck of Greece," from which we have quoted among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

The series in "The Conduct of Great Businesses" is continued in the sixth paper, on "The Business of a Newspaper," by Mr. J. L. Steffens. Mr. Steffens considers almost entirely the commercial journalism, of which we have had such salient examples in our large cities during the last two or three years. Not that he deems this commercial idea of journalism a good one. In fact, he says that the magnitude of the financial operations of the newspapers is turning journalism upside down. He says: "There are still great editors whose personalities make the success of their organs, but, always few, the number of them has not increased with the multiplication of newspapers. He says that the newspaper men see the drift of their profession into commercial hands, and that he has found editors everywhere deploring it. He gives a sample statement of the annual expenditure of a large newspaper as follows: Editorial and literary matter, \$220,000; local news, \$290,000; illustrations, \$180,000; correspondents, \$125,000; telegraph, \$65,000; cable, \$27,000; mechanical department, \$410,500; paper, \$617,000; business office, ink, rent, light, etc., \$219,000."

Mr. W. A. Wyckoff continues his recital, under the title "The Workers," of his experience as a laboring man, and tells us this month of the life led by a hotel porter as he himself saw it. This phase of his unskilled labor required eighteen hours of continuous duty each day, for which he received twenty-six cents a day.

Bliss Perry contributes an essay on "The Life of a College Professor." Among other phases of the aca-

demic profession Mr. Perry chronicles the radical fall in estimation in the community which the college professor has been forced to suffer. "Two generations ago," he says, "the place held by the college professor in the community must have vastly tickled his vanity. Those rules in vogue in New England requiring students to doff their hats when four rods from a professor were emblematic of the universal homage paid him in a college town. I suppose there is no man of us so great nowadays, even on great occasions, as those old fellows were continuously."

#### THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FROM the October *Cosmopolitan* we have selected Mr. Grant Allen's article on "Modern College Education" to quote among the "Leading Articles."

Mr. Julian Hawthorne continues his investigations of "England in India," and gives some further report of the pitiable condition of the subjects of Empress Victoria. He is excessively pessimistic as to the outlook for India. Its darkness is due, he thinks, partly to the nature of the country, partly to the nature of the people, and not so much to the English. He thinks it exists in spite of their most conscientious efforts to dispel it. "Let England," he concludes, "ponder again the words of Sir Herbert Edwardes. Let her inspire India with a veritable Christian faith, and nine-tenths of the present difficulties would spontaneously cease. But in order to inspire such faith one must first possess it; and England, conscientious, energetic, just, and proud of her religious history, is not a Christian nation, and therefore forfeits the measureless power for good which might otherwise be hers."

Mr. Edgar Fawcett gives a rather slight sketch of Aaron Burr, under the title "A Romantic Wrong-Doer." As the title indicates, he does not attempt to explain away the black mark which history has placed against Burr's name, but he does try to defend him in the one instance of his duel with Hamilton. He calls Hamilton a most slanderous and ignoble enemy, and maintains that Burr was entirely justified in challenging him as an insulted and even persecuted fellow-statesman. He says that Burr was not the dead-shot which prejudice has affirmed him: he was a poor shot and out of practice. He says he did not fire before the time, and that Hamilton did not intentionally fire in the air, but that Burr would certainly have been killed if Hamilton could have done it.

Mr. I. Zangwill, in one of the *Cosmopolitan* departments, has a very enthusiastic word for Mark Twain. He hopes that the new book will be "a gigantic success," and says:

"I wish the thousand-and-one praters about the 'artistic temperament,' and the countless real fools who do not understand the nobility that masquerades beneath the cap and bells, would henceforth bear in mind that it is a man of letters who is paying back to his creditors those debts which to the less honest world are compounded for by bankruptcy; that it is a humorist who has refused to accept the subscriptions of his admirers. May I point out to them how they may yet help the indomitable old man, the great writer to whom we owe 'Huck Finn,' by purchasing his new book by the score and presenting it to libraries and to the poor either in pence or taste? Carlyle forgot to write of 'The Hero as Humorist.'"

The *Cosmopolitan* publishes a posthumous article by

Prof. H. H. Boyesen on "A Glacier Excursion in Norway," which is beautifully illustrated and of course has a special interest in its authorship. Another well-illustrated article is the opening one on "Spanish Rule in the Philippines." The writers of this, Dean C. Worcester and Frank S. Bourns, say that, taken as a whole, the ecclesiastical and secular authorities of the Philippine Islands are a blight and a curse upon the country which they misgovern, and that it is this factor that has led the indolent and peace-loving natives, led by more energetic and restless half-castes, to repeatedly rise in rebellion against the hand of the oppressors.

#### MCCLURE'S.

THE October *McClure's* has several articles of decided interest. Among the "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Mr. B. T. Grenfell's account of the new teachings of Christ, from Mr. T. Cockcroft's article on "An Elephant Round-up in Siam," from Miss Ida M. Tarbell's "Charles A. Dana in the Civil War," and from Mr. Waldron's "Certain Wonders of the Greater New York." Another important contribution is a collection of the long-hidden and supposedly lost life-masks of John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Lafayette, and Charles Carroll, taken about 1825, by the sculptor Browere, by a refined process which he himself devised and of which he never told the secret. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the authority on such subjects, tells a romantic story of the making of these masks and of their hiding away. Mr. Ira Seymour attempts, in an article called "The Making of a Regiment," to tell what must be done to break a troop of raw volunteers into a disciplined, effective regiment. Stephen Crane has a filibustering story entitled "Flanagan;" Octave Thanet another short story, "The Grateful Reporter;" and there are further chapters of Stevenson's posthumous story, "St. Ives."

#### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE *Ladies' Home Journal* for October has an article by William G. Jordan on "Wonders of the World's Waste," in which he tells of the marvelous uses that coal-tar can be put to, the possibilities of broken glass, what can be done with cork, etc. Among these items we find that in this country, where our fisheries are worth about forty-five million dollars a year, the fish refuse is so ingeniously and economically utilized in the preparation of oil, glue, and fertilizers, that the waste makes about one-seventh, or 14 per cent., of the total income. Another interesting item is the use of lower grades of molasses which have proved unsalable. As formerly Louisiana planters dumped this molasses into the bayous until the authorities forbade it, it is now used as fuel. It is sprinkled on sugar-cane, and its value for this purpose is greater than for any other use, over a hundred thousand tons being used last year.

"The Great Personal Event" of the month is the time "When Moody and Sankey Stirred the Nation," recorded by Nathaniel P. Babcock. When the two revivalists came to New York the people dashed in like stampeded cattle. Eleven thousand people flocked into the old Hippodrome in a single night, and when the leaves of their prayer-books turned there was a rustling like the wind in trees before a storm.

On the editorial page Mr. Bok talks about success for young men, and argues strenuously for the life in the

smaller city as against the greater competition and the buried hopes and aspirations of those who have been fascinated by the larger plums of metropolitan success. He says that a salary of two thousand dollars a year in a big city will not bring a young man the comfortable living which one thousand a year means to him in the smaller community. "With a far more moderate salary the rising young clerk, manager, or business man in the small city lives like a king in comparison to the man of equal position in the large center. If he earns a thousand or two a year he has his own little home by lease or purchase." Mr. Bok makes an eloquent plea for the modesty, the sunshine, the health, the social life, the advantages for one's children, the dignity of the life afforded by the smaller community.

#### MUNSEY'S.

THE October *Munsey's* celebrates the removal of Columbia University to her new magnificent series of buildings in an article, "The New Columbia," by Charles C. Sargent, Jr. Mr. Sargent complains of the serious handicap to the athletic interests of the university in the distance to the field at Williamsbridge. He notes that Columbia's chief athletic laurels have been won by her cycle teams.

Hon. James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, makes a brief article on "Our Great Political Problem," which he considers to be the currency problem. He is confident that relief for our present troubles is more likely to be found in extending the banking and currency powers of the banks and restricting those of the general Government than in any measure looking toward the rehabilitation of silver as the standard money metal. He says: "The relief which the South and West should have can come only through enlarged note issues granted to the national banks of the country, and by the creation of banking facilities better meeting the wants of those sections. A broader banking bill, perfectly safe and conservatively planned, would be of substantial aid to those sections which now most complain, while any free-silver act which could be framed would only work loss and injury to them."

Mr. Bret Harte says that his favorite novelist and his best book are Dumas and "The Count of Monte Cristo." "In spite of its southern extravagances," says the Western novelist, "its theatrical postures and climaxes, its opulence of incident—almost as bewildering as the wealth of its hero—as a magnificent conception of romance magnificently carried out, the novel seems to me to stand unsurpassed in literature."

#### THE BOOKMAN.

IN the *Bookman* for October there is a brief analytical sketch of the great German critic, Herman Grimm, written by Kuno Francke. Mr. Francke says that what distinguishes Herman Grimm from all other German scholars and gives him his unique position is the fact that he is philosopher, art critic, and political historian in one. "He is among living Germans the most eminent advocate of æsthetic culture. The principal, if not the sole, upholder of the classic tradition of Weimer and Jena." Mr. Francke credits Grimm with a mission higher than the mere analysis and interpretation of other men's works. "He is a creative artist; he is a portrait painter of consummate skill and refinement; and he is more than a portrait painter; he is

equally exquisite in landscape and still life, even in heroic scenes; he has the magic gift of making all things seem animate."

Sarah A. Tooley contributes the most considerable article to this number, an interview with Sir Walter Besant concerning the novelist's scheme for "The Women's Labor Bureau." This scheme includes a home office in London and branch societies throughout the country, with honorary secretaries in even the villages and small towns. "Any one requiring a secretary, governess, journalist, etc., would apply to the home office and we should send them the person they want, and make it our business to see that proper remuneration is given. Our society itself would be a guaranty as to the character and ability of any one entered on its books. Women wanting employment would in like manner apply to us, and we should introduce them to employers." Sir Walter's plan for the financial side of this project is that every member of the association should become a subscriber to its organ by the payment of about half a crown a year. He expects to obtain a circulation of about ten thousand copies per week in such centers as London and Manchester, while there would be a colonial edition, and probably a continental one, too.

#### THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the October *Chautauquan* Mr. George H. Guy discusses "Electricity in the Household." He speaks of many new devices which the imponderable fluid could be put to in furnishing our homes; he announces that soon stairs will be looked upon as barbarism, and that all houses will have an electric elevator worked automatically. Already many private laundries are equipped with electric irons, and the clothes are also washed and dried electrically. In the kitchen there is the electric cooking outfit, and the knives are cleaned and the dishes washed by an electric motor. But of course the chief household good to be derived from this source is still in the matter of lighting and heating. Mr. Guy speaks up for the electric radiator as a heater. "It is both ornamental and handy and can be shifted about to heat a corner of the room, or placed near the piano to give just the necessary degree of warmth to keep the fingers of the music student from stiffening during a winter morning's practice. In bedrooms it is invaluable, as it can be regulated to take the chill off the air without raising the room to an unwholesome heat." These are not one-tenth of the uses which Mr. Guy suggests, including such matters as curling-tongs for the ladies and traps for the annihilation of moths, flies, and mosquitoes. For the last-named interesting purpose an incandescent lamp is used. It is placed inside a large globe, which is coated externally with a mixture of honey and wine or any other viscous mass. When the blinds are drawn down the entire insect life of the room is attracted to the glare and it is soon attached to the sticky glass.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright asks and answers the question, "Are Women Hurting the Chances of Men in Business?" The abundant statistics that he calls to his aid in the task show that women are gaining greatly in their encroachment upon the occupations of men. They show that the proportion of females in all occupations followed is greatly increasing, and that the women are to some extent entering into places at the expense of the males. But a still closer study reveals to Mr. Wright

that the women are generally taking the place of children, for while the number of women employed is increasing, the number of children employed in manufacturing is constantly decreasing. Only in special places of employment, like those of bookkeepers, clerks, and stenographers in business houses, etc., is there any encroachment that has injured the occupations of men to support themselves and their families.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald writes about "The Fruit Cure," and particularly about the grape-cure gardens of Switzerland, France, the Rhine, and southern Austria. He says that experts can absorb about fifteen pounds of grapes in the five hours open to them at the *kurhaus*, and that some of them do it. His superficial explanation of the cure is that the human organism can absorb a larger quantity of blood-purifying liquids from grapes with a minimum of distressing effects than from any other form of food. The expurgative fluid reaches every part of the system, rinsing out morbid humors and restoring congested organs to a healthy state of functional activity. He tells us that cooked or baked apples will serve the object of a fruit cure almost as well as grapes, and that the madness of the Southern dorky for watermelon has some method in it. He suggests the establishment of a watermelon cure in such places as Macon, Ga., and berry cures in the Pennsylvania north woods, where millions of red wild raspberries can be had for the easy taking.

#### THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

TWO articles from the September *North American*—Prof. Goldwin Smith's defense of American school histories from the charge of stimulating anti-English feeling, and Senator-elect Money's reply to Minister Romero's review of the position of the United States in reference to the independence of the Spanish-American States—have been quoted elsewhere.

Mr. F. B. Thurber contributes a paper on the right of contract in relation to "restraint of trade," in which he criticises the "anti-trust" legislation of New York and other States, the Sherman law passed by Congress, and the trans-Missouri decision of the United States Supreme Court. His conclusion is that "we are in danger in this country of going too far in condemning aggregations of capital and hampering their rights of contract in their application to modern commerce; that in this age of steam, electricity, and machinery such aggregations are a necessity; that they result in the greatest good to the greatest number, and that while all that is unreasonable should be restrained, there is a difference between reasonable regulation and unreasonable restraint of trade, and the right of freedom of contract for labor and for capital should be fostered and not destroyed."

Mr. Charles F. Holder exposes some of the horrors of Chinese slavery as practiced in San Francisco. According to this writer, the iniquities of the traffic are as flagrant there as in any Asiatic or African city. The Chinese women and girls are admitted to the country on forged certificates and then sold by their abductors to serve as household drudges or for immoral purposes.

"A young Chinese girl, from nine to twelve years of age, in San Francisco to-day has a market value of from \$150 to \$500. A girl from twelve to sixteen, if attractive, is quoted on 'change among the high-binders, who constitute the brokers in this unique American exchange, at from \$500 to \$1,500, while for girls over this age the



prices range up to \$3,500, which has been paid on the very good ground that such an investment will return a profit of 20 or 30 per cent."

Mr. Mulhall's statistical article for this month is devoted to the Pacific States.

"In whatever aspect we may view the Pacific States, their progress must appear marvelous. Although of such recent formation that most of them have sprung into existence since 1860, they possess more miles of railroad than any European State except France or Germany, and their wealth exceeds that of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in the aggregate.

"The share which corresponds to these States in making up the great republic may be expressed as follows: Area 40 per cent., population 6, agriculture 8, manufactures 4, mining 25, wealth 10, per cent., of the total."

Mr. Hamblen Sears, writing on "The Influence of Climate in International Athletics," holds that in rowing and track athletics the American in England and the Englishman in America compete under serious disadvantages, and he goes so far as to predict that in order to secure absolutely even conditions between teams engaging in international events the teams will have to be trained in the country where they are to compete; but this would gradually do away with the international character of the contest.

Mrs. G. G. Buckler discusses again the old question of woman's powers and "sphere." She decides that women have never yet attained the highest rank in science, literature, or art, and urges them to be content with the subordinate part of assisting and carrying out men's creations.

Prof. W. G. Blaikie contributes a suggestive paper on "Central Africa Since Livingstone's Death," in which he reviews the important changes that the Dark Continent has undergone in the past twenty-four years.

The Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong sets forth "The Problem of the Twentieth-Century City;" Mr. Frederic Taylor writes on "Farmers' Institutes and Their Work," and Mr. James G. Whiteley reviews our diplomacy in regard to Central American canals.

In "Notes and Comments" Mr. Longfield Gorman shows what he regards as the menace to American government involved in the admission to citizenship of the inhabitants of Hawaii in the event of annexation. Mr. Charles M. Harger describes the new business alliance now being developed between some of the States west of the Missouri River and the Gulf States. Mr. Edward Byrne denies that Ireland is being re-peopled by Englishmen.

#### THE FORUM.

THE timely article by President Gompers on the coal strike, in the September *Forum*, is quoted in our department of "Leading Articles."

In "A Plea for the Navy" ex-Secretary Herbert advocates the addition of six more battleships to our Atlantic fleet and three to the Pacific. Seventy-five torpedo-boats should also be built, in his opinion, and all should be done within five years.

The Hon. John R. Procter takes a hopeful view of the proposed acquisition of Hawaii by the United States. In his opinion annexation is urgently demanded by our own interests, as well as by considerations of national honor involved in the continuation of the protectorate maintained in the islands by this Government for more than fifty years.

Miss Edith Parker Thomson presents an interesting survey of "What Women Have Done for the Public Health" in recent years. The showing made by the various associations of women in American cities is most encouraging. Although most of these attempts on the part of women to better sanitary conditions are necessarily indirect, the results of their work are beginning to speak for themselves. One of the most valuable fruits of the movement is the establishment of schools of household economics.

Mr. Murat Halstead, writing on "American Annexation and Armament," says:

"We need to be armed as becomes a great power; not for military aggression, as our volunteers have always been and will prove to be sufficient for that. But, whether we include the American islands in the scope of our sovereignty or not, we need to equip ourselves with effective artillery and to augment our fleet with such energy as we would display if we knew there was an emergency at hand. We should have a squadron for the Atlantic and another for the Pacific, each competent to confront all enemies that might be moved to command our waters and threaten our cities by the sea. It is false economy not to prepare such a fleet. We should have it as a guarantee of peace, as a measure of economy to guard against the profligate weakness of surprises."

Writing on "The Supremacy of Russia," Prof. Thomas Davidson concedes that the present outlook for that country is dark, the new czar's tendencies being clearly in the direction of "reactionary absolutism and obscurantism," but the nation cannot long follow his lead; she must go forward or perish.

"No doubt, at some no distant day she will go forward; and there are peculiar circumstances in her case which must greatly aid in making her progress safe and successful: (1) The complete, almost superstitious, devotion of the lower classes to the czar and their consequent plasticity in his hands; (2) the high culture, broad humanity, and freedom from conservatism of a large section of the upper classes, which would enable them to undergo a political metamorphosis far more easily than older and more stiffened peoples; (3) the village communities, with their rudiments of self-government and their remedy for landless, homeless proletarianism, such as threatens the peace of western Europe; (4) the compactness, combined with vastness, of the Russian empire."

The thesis maintained by Prof. Brander Matthews in his essay on "The Historical Novel" is essentially this—that the best historical novels are those written by contemporaries, describing life as the writer sees it. The "Pickwick Papers" of Dickens represented the London of 1837 far better than the same author's "Tale of Two Cities" represented the Paris of 1789.

Mr. Thomas Gold Alvord, Jr., cites several instances of Cuban dominance in Florida cities to show that the race is fully competent for self-government. These Florida Cubans came into the country as exiles after the Ten Years' War.

"The building up of the American municipalities of Key West, Tampa, West Tampa, and Ybor City is due to them. These cities are hives of industry. Crime is little known in them and a Cuban tramp is never seen. In Key West the Cubans control the city. Cuban mayors have been elected and have governed well. It is such an orderly, progressive, and industrious community that an arrest is rare. For two years Fernando



Figueredo, a Cuban, was Mayor of West Tampa, and he is now president of the city council. This city of four thousand people is a Cuban colony composed of former residents of Key West. An English word is seldom heard in the streets. The clerk, treasurer, assessor, collector, marshal, and three-fourths of the council are Cubans. For a year the city was unincorporated. Even then, when there was no local government, its record was admirable. As a Cuban expressed it, 'The respect of the community ran the city.'

There are two rather technical legal articles in this number; Dr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., discusses the limitations on the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission as regards rate-making, and Mr. David Wilcox argues against the recent "anti-trust" legislation on constitutional grounds.

The *Forum's* Klondyke article for September is by Prof. William H. Dall, of the United States Geological Survey.

#### THE ARENA.

IN the October *Arena* the issues involved in the departure of Professor Bemis from the University of Chicago and in the resignation of President Andrews at Brown University are discussed by the Hon. Charles A. Towne, from the anti-monopoly and free-silver point of view.

The three economic articles which follow are of like tenor. Herman E. Taubeneck concludes his inquiry into "The Concentration of Wealth, Its Causes and Results," with a paper on the national banking system. Mr. Taubeneck is a forcible writer and makes his points effectively. Justice Clark, of North Carolina, makes a vigorous argument on the legal aspects of the public's relations to quasi-public corporations. Dr. John Clark Ridpath, the *Arena's* editor, maintains that the present so-called advancing prosperity of this country is all a hollow sham, that wheat has been marked up and silver marked down by certain "makers of prices" whose headquarters are in London, Liverpool, and New York.

In an essay on "Jefferson and His Political Philosophy" Mary Platt Parmelee expresses this laudatory, if not strikingly original, sentiment:

"Jefferson alone seemed to comprehend American institutions, as experience and time have developed them and as we behold them to-day. He stands now as the most complete exponent, not of this political party or that, as is claimed, but of *Americanism*."

The Rev. Clarence Lathbury writes on "The Dead Hand in the Church," meaning the fetters of traditionalism with which many religious bodies are bound.

Marion L. Dawson attempts to give an exposition of "Hypnotism in Its Scientific and Forensic Aspects." The article is suggestive, and raises many more questions than it answers.

Charles B. Newbold has decided that suicide is hardly worth while, and gives his reasons for this astonishing conclusion. This is one of the rare glimmerings of optimism in the October number of the *Arena*.

Mr. Bellamy's "Equality" is reviewed in this number by Mr. B. O. Flower. Mr. Bellamy, he says, has given no false note. "All his thoughts and ideas are in alignment with justice, progress, freedom, and human elevation. His voice is that of the true prophet. His work will create a profound impression upon minds capable of independent thinking and not blinded by egoism."

#### THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for September contains an article on the German emperor's foreign policy, which is noticed at some length elsewhere. The rest of the *Review* contains many good articles, some of which need only be mentioned. Among the latter are Sir W. Martin Conway's account of "Durer's Visit to the Netherlands" and Augustin Filon's description of the *Théâtre Libre*, which forms the third of his interesting papers on the modern French drama.

#### GIBRALTAR AS A WINTER RESORT.

Mr. J. Lowry Whittle writes an article under this head, which will create considerable comment on the part of the British military, who regard Gibraltar primarily, secondly, and altogether as an imperial stronghold. Mr. Whittle maintains that Gibraltar could be utilized as a health resort in winter without interfering in any way with the security of its garrison. It has already been much used as a place of call by American tourists.

#### THE INEXACTNESS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Prof. J. P. Postgate, in his paper on "The Science of Meaning," lays great stress upon the difficulty of understanding exactly what is meant when English words are used which often signify very different things to different people:

"The looseness and ambiguity of English expression is well known both to men of letters and statesmen. That great and statesmanlike writer, the late Sir John Seeley, once observed to me in conversation that this was so great as to make it a most difficult matter to draft a treaty in English. For my own part, I must confess that as a vehicle of clear expression I prefer Latin, in spite of its inherent inferiority, to my native tongue, and I shall be only too happy if to-day I have not given another illustration of the striking words of R. L. Stevenson: 'Do you understand me? God knows, I should think it highly improbable.'"

#### ENGLAND AND KLONDYKE.

Dr. M. S. Wade writes a paper concerning the Klondyke gold-field, illustrating the same with a map and uttering a strong, twice-repeated note of warning against any slackness in asserting British rights to the Klondyke territory. Dr. Wade says:

"No doubt John Bull will take care he loses no territory to the arrogant Uncle Sam, who would willingly grab the whole country north of the forty-ninth parallel did the opportunity but present itself, for the American recognizes the value of British Columbia much more fully than does the less enterprising and more easy-going Britisher. It is to be hoped that Great Britain will not forget that the sons of America are hopelessly selfish and must be met with marked firmness in all negotiations. They regard courtesy as an evidence of pusillanimity."

#### THE PRESENT POSITION OF SOCIALISTS IN FRANCE.

M. Paul Lafargue tells the story of the growth of socialism for the last twenty years in the French republic. He says that it has spread fast and far, and that the Pope's Encyclical about labor was one of the causes which contributed to its success. The priests were encouraged to advocate Christian socialism and to take part in discussions at socialist meetings. In these

discussions, says M. Lafargue, they were "compelled to admit that, after eighteen centuries of the Gospel, Christianity had culminated in a capitalist society, which they themselves admitted was intolerable for the workers. The Christian socialists arrived at a result so opposite to that which they were aiming at that the bishops and archbishops had to stay this crusade and to forbid the priests to attend these discussions. But by the time they retired from the contest the mischief was done."

Socialists are taking part in the local elections, and in many cases are securing the return of their representatives on municipal and other councils. M. Lafargue says:

"Socialists are even now showing their true value in the municipal councils, are enlisting the sympathies of the workers and of the small shopkeepers, and are even winning the respect of those capitalists who are not absolutely blinded by their own interests. The confidence that the socialist mayors and councilors have inspired in the men they direct will play a great part in the elections of May, 1898. In the small commune it often happens that the vote of the mayor, or even of one councilor, carries in its train the votes of the majority of the electorate. In my opinion the elections of 1898 will be a victory for socialism, and will prepare its final triumph."

#### THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for September is up to date, varied, and readable.

According to "Germanicus," South Germany can stand Prussian Junkerdom no longer:

"The emperor's 'new course,' his personal policy, his marked predilection for the feudal Junkers, for the nobleman in contradistinction to the commoner, has made such a state of affairs possible in Germany, and caused the whole of South Germany, as well as every liberal citizen in the empire, to be 'agin' the government' and to hate the very name of Prussian. The gradual growth of discontent and hatred of the Prussians in South Germany has assumed greater proportions year after year, until it has become a very dangerous factor in German politics, as the most competent judges of the situation in the fatherland now openly acknowledge. Next general election in Germany will produce quite unexpected results, unexpected by the Prussian Junkers and the emperor's *entourage*; the united, almost unanimous, opposition of an angry and indignant people against the authority of the government—these are the warning words of the former magistrate in Wiesbaden whom the Prussian Minister of Education only a few weeks ago appointed to the chair of political economy at the University of Berlin."

#### THE VIRTUOUS HELLENES.

According to Mr. H. W. Nevinson, who writes an account of the "Thirty Days' Campaign in Epirus," the Greeks possessed all the virtues excepting those essential to success in the field. He says:

"I suppose no such temperate army has ever been seen on earth, unless it was Cromwell's Saints. I never saw a soldier drunk, and a woman could walk alone from end to end of the camps without hearing a word of insult. The whole army took a vow to live chaste as long as the war lasted, and the vow was rigorously kept.

The heavy losses in one regiment, it is true, were attributed by the others to carelessness on this point. The regiment was recruited from the Ionian islanders, and perhaps they are rather a slack and self-indulgent lot. But then they are musicians. Besides, before condemning them for immorality on the strength of their losses, we must remember that they were considerably more often exposed to fire than the rest."

#### A CRITICISM OF MR. MORLEY.

Mr. Norman Hapgood, writing of Mr. Morley, finds his distinctive characteristic in what he calls his moralism:

"To gain a position of influence in politics and to assure himself a place in criticism, without the aid of instinct for action, charm of style, personal magnetism, wit, or eloquence, he has certainly kept his gifts employed at a higher rate of interest than is earned by most men of as few talents. His somewhat limited field has been cultivated with a thoroughness that brought a larger crop than many a richer and broader area."

#### SINKING SILVER.

Mr. W. R. Lawson ridicules the idea that any relief can be given by England or the Indian Government to the silver men:

"To tie India up with any Western monetary system, above all with such a currency chaos as the Americans are still floundering in, would be to strangle her natural development. It would be a wanton wrong, not only to India, but to all the financially allied countries of the far East. We in Europe are slow to learn that the far East is a world by itself, which has grown and will continue to grow in its own way. It knows silver simply as silver; our sophistical ratios, our free-coinage and legal-tender ingenuities are a foreign language to it. European interference with its economic habits is for the most part useless or mischievous, and the worst turn we could do it in its present unsettled transition state would be to hand over the control of its money, involving the practical control of its foreign trade, to a ring of American silver kings. Behind all the beautiful theories and the fine-spun logic of bimetallism, the real motive power is the silver producer. It is for him that all the leagues and conferences and associations have been unconsciously working."

#### SECTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Howard Evans demolishes the absurd fallacy (due to Whitaker) as to the existence of hundreds of sects in England. Practically there are not more than twenty. Of these ten evangelical Protestant denominations provide 7,600,000 sittings, while the Established Church only seats 6,778,000. The clergy of the Establishment of all sorts number 20,495. Mr. Evans gives the following figures as to the numbers of the Free Churches:

	Pastors.	Local Preachers.
Baptists.....	1,718	4,385
Congregationalists.....	2,441	5,665
Presbyterians.....	301	....
Wesleyans.....	1,774	17,065
Primitive Methodists.....	965	399
Calvinistic Methodists.....	502	16,742
United Methodist Free Church	318	3,066
Methodist New Connection....	185	1,133
Bible Christians.....	165	1,492
Totals.....	8,369	49,947

## THE LOGIA AND THE GOSPELS.

Dr. J. Rendel Harris says:

"The critical importance of this attempt to restore the opening of a primitive collection of *logia* is very great. On the one hand, it gives us the suggestion of an earlier gospel or gospels than any of our existing volumes. On the other hand, it prevents our quoting Clement or Polycarp as attesting the antiquity of the canonical gospels. And this means a possible lowering of our idea of the antiquity of the extant synoptists. We conclude, moreover, from a study of the variants in the recovered *logia*, that there is reason to believe not only in the existence of much precanonical evangelic matter, but also (we refer especially to the reading, 'a city built on a hill,' in the seventh *logion*, whose origin Resch divined so acutely) in the influence that the extra-evangelic documents have had on the transmission of the text of the canonical gospels."

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE most notable articles this month are Mr. George Russell's good-natured rallery of the Duke of Bedford as model landlord, Miss Sellers' sketch of Dr. Von Miquel, "The Kaiser's Own Man," and Mr. Joseph Ackland's survey of the growth of British seaports. These claim separate notice.

## MR. HARRISON ON INTERNATIONAL MORALS.

Keeping up the discussion on might *versus* right which Mr. Morley's "Machiavelli" has pushed to the fore again, Mr. Frederic Harrison makes a trenchant attack on Mr. Fred. Greenwood's contention that the relations between States are governed not by law of any kind save the old right of the strongest, and practically resolve themselves into the lawlessness of war. Mr. Harrison points out that there is such a thing as international law, and that even war is not a relapse into primordial anarchy, but is subject to laws and ethics of its own, of a very definite kind.

"The attempt to distinguish between morality toward foreigners and morality toward our fellow-countrymen is pure moonshine. The specific acts may differ; but the moral standard is the same *in kind*. To talk about the State as an almighty power is mere fetishism. The State is only an aggregate of parishes, as the parish is an aggregate of families. And humanity is an aggregate of States. It is needless to go over the old proof that morality is, *on the whole*, the conduct most conducive to well-being among men—that, *on the whole*, honesty is the best policy. . . . Honesty is the best policy for States as for citizens. The true way to 'save the State' is to raise its reputation for good faith, justice, and peaceableness, to make it strong in defense but not dangerous in attack. Switzerland is one of the smallest and poorest States in Europe, and yet it is of all others the most absolutely impregnable."

## NATIVE FEELING IN INDIA.

The Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad gives the lie direct to all rumors of Mohammedan disaffection. He says:

"Let me at once declare that the Indian Moslems continue to have unabated confidence in the British rule, and that their feelings of loyalty to the Empress of India remain unaltered. They share a kind of legitimate pride with their English fellow-citizens in the greatness and prosperity of that empire. They are in a minority in India, and they feel convinced that their

best interests lie in the maintenance of the British rule. It has lately been asserted that the sultan's emissaries are trying to sow disaffection among the Moslems in India. There is not a word of truth in it."

Mr. George Adams admits grave discontent among the land-owning classes in India owing to foreclosure of mortgages, and suggests as a remedy that the State should administer the estates of all embarrassed landlords and return the same to them cleared of all incumbrances, but with legislative prohibition of renewed incumbrances.

## HOW LONG OUGHT WE TO LIVE—SEVENTY YEARS OR ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY?

There are two papers on old age. One is by Mr. James Payn, who declares that "the best part of old age is its sense of proportion, which enables us to estimate misfortunes, or what seem to be such, at their true value." He calls special attention to a terror of advancing years which can surely not be generally known—the way old men are bombarded by theological correspondents eager to save them from a lurid hereafter. Lady Glenesk presents interesting facts indicative of the increasing duration of human life, which she kindly summarizes:

"That, according to the best authorities of the last century, the extreme limit of life might be one hundred and twenty-five years under extraordinary and almost abnormal circumstances. That the anticipation of life is roughly five times the time that the organs of the body—not counting the brain, which develops later—require to attain their full and absolute maturity. That rarely, if ever, is that full duration achieved, owing to disease, food, heredity, bad habits, wear and tear, and many other causes which shorten life. The slower the development the longer may be the duration of life. That those circumstances which conduce to longevity are undoubtedly late development, frugal habits, moderation, exemption from vicissitudes of climate and extreme of heat or cold, from mental worry and agitation, temperance in eating and drinking, with a fair amount of brain work when the brain is ready to undertake it."

She remarks on the prominence given to the Psalmist's "three score years and ten," and the neglect shown to Gen. vi. 3, "His days shall be an hundred and twenty years."

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. W. H. Mallock, enamored as usual of his distinction between labor and ability, takes occasion from the lock-out in the engineering trade to argue that the ability which labor leaders show in organizing trades unions and strikes does not involve the ability which can organize labor for productive purposes. Labor can be restive, can jib, or shy, or "buck-jump:" only ability can ride or drive. Mr. Leonard Courtney reviews Canning's policy over the Eastern question, the complete failure of which he does not wholly regret. Mrs. Walter Creyke suggests cycling in figures and mazes and round a maypole, with other fancy devices, as an excellent pastime for girls, now that the first simple cycling craze is over. Lady Archibald Campbell recounts instances of Highland second-sight, and the Marchioness of Londonderry wails over the Conservative Compensation bill, as henceforth "no employer of labor will continue to find work for any except able-bodied, strong men in the prime of life and, if possible, without dependents."

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

AS usual, the September number of the *National Review* emphasizes the subject of bimetallism. The supplementary report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, embodying bimetallist suggestions, is extensively quoted and enforced in the monthly chronicle; and is further made the text of the first article, one by Mr. W. E. Bear, with the challenge title, "Shall Agriculture Perish?" Mr. Bear is very indignant with the commission as a body for not investigating further the grounds of the "fall in prices," which is the proximate cause of agricultural depression, and for declining to propose any remedies, as though agriculture were to be calmly allowed to decay. Foreign competition is no sufficient explanation. The demonetization of silver was, of course, the deeper reason. Mr. Bear joyfully contrasts Lord Farrer's denial of the appreciation of gold with Sir Robert Giffen's emphatic affirmation of such an appreciation during the last twenty-five years and the consequent contraction of gold. The immediate practical upshot of the discussion is the duty of Great Britain accepting the invitation of the United States to an international monetary conference.

## INDIAN LOYALTY.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., late member of the Governor's Council in Bombay, extols the merits of the British civilian in India, who, he thinks, does not advertise himself sufficiently. He deeply deplores the persistent and malicious misrepresentation of British policy in the native press, and appeals to the leaders of native society to promote a more just and healthy public opinion among the natives. At the same time he is convinced that the bulk of the people, having tasted oppression before they came under the British sway, are too sensible of the blessings they enjoy to be misled by seditious prints.

## THE HIGH MORAL VALUE OF FETICHISM.

Miss Mary Kingsley contends that African law cannot be understood without knowledge of African religion. She quotes Spinoza's great words concerning the identity of the power in nature and in man with God, and declares that, putting spirits for God, you have in Spinoza's definition the religion of the African. From her accounts religion seems to be much more of a practical reality in the life of the black than of the white man. "The thing that holds the society together and acts as the great deterrent to crime against the society" is "fetich religion." The presence of the market-god insures perfect honesty in trading, and a charm will amply protect goods otherwise totally unguarded. The fetich spirits are practically the policemen of African society. No confidence can be put in the mere word of an African spoken out of oath; but you may stake your life on the truth of what is spoken under oath, even by "the wildest bush cannibal in all West Africa." In this connection it is interesting to observe that the colonial chronicle for the month explains Mr. Chamberlain's exoneration of Mr. Rhodes—which it deplores—and the government's extraordinary tolerance toward him by, in effect, declaring colonial premiers and ex-premiers to be exempt from prosecution by the imperial government.

## A FATHER'S PARTING ADVICE TO HIS SON.

"The worship of athletics" pursued at the expense of lessons is lamented by Mr. A. H. Gilkes, head master of

Dulwich College. The current rage for cricket in England could scarcely be better shown than by the following story:

"I was lately dining in the company of a gentleman—a parent—who after dinner said to me, with some feeling in his tone, that he had that day taken his son for the first time to——, naming a great school, and that he had taken the opportunity given him by the parting to give his boy the best advice in his power. I said that the occasion was well chosen, for that when a boy was going into a strange and somewhat perilous life he needed guidance; and moreover that then his heart was soft and open, and thus he would receive and remember what was said. The father agreed with me, and said that the advice which he had given his boy was to take up bowling rather than batting as likely really to be of more service to him."

Mr. Leslie Stephen writes Johnsoniana apropos of Dr. Birkbeck Hill's edition of Johnson's "Miscellanies."

## BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

ONE of the most important articles in the September *Blackwood's* is Mr. J. Y. Simpson's account of the Siberian exile system, which has been noticed in our department of "Leading Articles."

The anonymous study of "Mrs. Oliphant as a Novelist" is to be commended to the young writers of our day. The writer has an unconcealed contempt for the advertising methods now so common in the literary calling, and holds up Mrs. Oliphant as a shining example of success in literature won without the aid of a single unworthy expedient, by sheer merit.

Mr. Walter B. Harris contributes one of the most graphic descriptions of the Greco-Turkish war scenes that any eye-witness has yet published. His recollection of the transfer to a hospital ship at Volo of three hundred wounded Turkish soldiers is singularly impressive: "Long suffering had reduced the appearance of the Turkish wounded soldier to a type of refinement and delicacy. The deep-sunken eyes, the pallid faces, the perfect silence in which these brave men bore their agony, all impressed one more than is possible to describe. Not a cry, not even a groan, as the long line of stretchers bearing their freight of wounded men—many dying, one or two already dead—passed from the carts up the gangway of the ship. Turk or Greek, Christian or Mohammedan, what matters it when men are suffering? Three hundred or more, bearing their burning fevers and the agony of their wounds with a stoicism more terrible to witness almost than death itself. As one stood and watched them pass in the bright sunlight of that summer afternoon, one tried to realize the sufferings of a single man alone, and by this means to gauge the suffering of the three hundred. And then to think that this was only a small contingent, that thousands of others lay thus in Greece and Thessaly suffering as these did. It is then that one realizes the horrors of warfare, not in battle when shell and bullet scream and whistle overhead and all is confusion and excitement, and I wished in my heart of hearts that those Englishmen who shared in the glory of this slaughter by their encouragement of Greece had been there to see their handiwork. There is many a member of Parliament who would have thought twice upon his action could he have witnessed that scene of unutterable pain and suffering. You who stay at home and make wars from your cushioned seats have no idea of what war is!"



## CORNHILL.

THERE is a great deal of excellent reading in the August number of *Cornhill*, but only one article—that on Cromwell's court—calls for special notice elsewhere. The bad news from the Indian frontier makes one turn with a more than ordinary interest to the personal narrative of the Sepoy revolt at Delhi in May, 1857, by Col. E. Vibart. It is a vivid and not easily forgotten picture of how the dread mutiny first showed itself. Sir Edward Strachey gives a very beautiful sketch of his cousin, Charles Buller, of Cornish descent, born in Calcutta, loved pupil of Carlyle, member, if not creator, of the party in Parliament of the philosophical Radicals, and secretary to Lord Durham on his famous embassy to insurrectionary Canada. The writer claims for Buller the solution of the Canadian problem. Lord Durham merely appended his signature. With the exception of health, "Charles Buller had all the qualifications, inherent and acquired, for making a great English statesman." Mr. W. M. Acworth writes the anniversary study on the great engineer, Brunel, who, it appears, was the son of an English mother, but his father was a French *émigré*, who escaped to America from the Revolution, and after holding a government appointment as engineer in New York, settled down in England. Mr. Frank T. Bullen, one of the brightest of the new writers, reviews the history of antarctic exploration, which, he concludes, possesses only a scientific interest. But he thinks that the sperm-whale fishery might be rehabilitated in the South Seas between fifty and sixty degrees, where there are whales in vast numbers and of the largest size. Mr. J. P. Grund tells the story of the last days of dueling in the British Isles.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THE September number of the *Westminster* does not rise above the average level. Perhaps the most interest is roused by Mr. John Herlihy's paper on the British Government's Irish policy. The writer cannot regard that policy as a solution of the Irish problem. He lays great stress, however, on the growth of a common consciousness among all Irish parties, even the most opposed. The agitation on the financial relations not merely brought Catholic and Protestant, Home Ruler and Unionist, landlord and tenant into one compact array: it brought the Irish gentry and land-owners to the front as the natural leaders of the Irish people. Their own interests as rate-payers will probably compel the classes to join representatives of the masses in the new bodies of local governments; and the spirit which has made land-owners and Orangemen declare themselves Irishmen first and imperialists afterward may be expected to grow stronger. Mr. Herlihy hopes that the Irish gentry will serve on the new councils, and learn there a trust in self-government which may develop into a faith in home rule. But only as they move in that inevitable direction can they hope to regain and retain their proper social leadership. Writing on Irish education, Mr. M. Dalton pleads for a better teaching of agriculture in the elementary schools, with gardens attached to every school for experimental instruction. He would go so far as to open half a dozen purely agricultural schools with farms attached.

Dr. Leftwich has no longer any doubt that English will be the international language of the future. Foreign critics themselves recognize this. The only obstacle

is our extraordinary spelling. Dr. Leftwich proposes to begin the needed reform by what he calls the harpocratic system. He would omit all silent letters except initials, which he would print in italics. He would indicate a long vowel by a long mark above it (as in Latin prosody). He would retain *gh* only when pronounced. He commends his scheme to Japanese statesmen.

The object-lesson of the Cuban war is, according to Mr. Leonard Williams, the "wickedness of the governors, ignorance of the governed." He regards the independence of Cuba as inevitable, and anticipates a kindred revolution in Spain when popular education has done its work.

Herbert W. A. Wilson contributes an impassioned rhapsody in praise of the trained hospital nurse, whom he describes as "the supreme outcome of Christianity."

## THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

IN his September number the editor of the *Progressive Review* administers a rebuke to the British working classes for the way they seek to sponge on their parliamentary representatives. They are informed that they applaud but do not really desire payment of members; what their actions show is that they desire "payment of constituents." The run on the pocket of the M.P. for every village cricket club or local celebration has reached something like a climax in this year of jubilee. Workingmen are warned that these clamorous demands mean in effect the selling of the seat to the highest bidder and the exclusion of poor men from Parliament. A nameless writer bewails the absence of a constructive Liberal policy, and exhorts "the new Liberalism" to state its ideas of progress.

Mr. Ford Ashton, reviewing the work of the South Africa Committee, first denounces any suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain's complicity as an "unclean" attack on "the reputation of an innocent man," and then with fine consistency goes on to denounce this same innocent man for "inventing a new pinchbeck code of morals—manufactured, I suppose, in Birmingham—in order to shield his own delinquency in not insisting upon his [Mr. Rhodes'] prosecution."

A member of the Institute of Journalists urges that body to exercise discipline against several journalistic sins, such as puffing fraudulent companies for bribes, inserting disreputable advertisements, and paragraph advertisements inserted as news. The general strain of judicial rigor is somewhat relieved by E. Hughes' eulogy of the American negro lyric poet, Paul Laurence Dunbar.

## COSMOPOLIS.

THERE have been few more attractive contributions to the European reviews than Max Müller's series on "Royalties" whom he has met in his most interesting life. *Cosmopolis* for September contains a second installment of these reminiscences, which have most to say of Frederick William IV., who made a personal friend of the professor. On one occasion Max Müller and Humboldt dined with the King of Potsdam. Frederick William treated the two scientists with the utmost courtesy and was full of animated conversation. After dinner the company stood up and the king walked about conversing with one and the other. "Humboldt," says Max Müller, "who was at that time an old man about eighty, stood erect for several hours like all the rest. When we drove home it was very late. I could

not help remarking on the great sacrifice he was making of his valuable time in attending these court functions. 'The Hohenzollern have been very kind to me, and I suppose they like to show this old piece of furniture of theirs, so I always come.' Continuing the conversation, he spoke about the work he was doing on his Kosmos. He complained that he found he could not do as much work as formerly. 'As I grow old I need more sleep. I have to take four hours now, but when I was younger two or three was all I needed.' I ventured to express my doubts, apologizing for differing with him on any physiological question. 'When I was your age, I simply lay down on the sofa, turned down my lamp, and after two hours' sleep I was as fresh as ever.'

Mr. John G. Robertson remarks on the preponderance of the drama over the novel in contemporary German literature. He does not know quite whether to attribute it to the health of the literature, or to the excellence of the German theater, or to the lyrical facilities of the German tongue. Lou Andreas-Salomé, on the other hand, observes of a still more unsophisticated literature that "in Russian fiction more science—the most subtle—more philosophy—the most profound—is present than in all the scientific works which every

year are thrown on the market." Women are among the most prolific of contemporary novelists. Russia possesses, too, a series of good lyric poets, "as also her language is wonderfully suited to the lyric." Nevertheless, what poetry has appeared is a preparation and a promise rather than an achievement. Writing of the Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz, M. Stanislas Rzewuski pronounces him "the equal of Goethe and Schiller, of Byron and Shelley, of Victor Hugo, Lamartine, and Alfred de Vigny, of Ruskin, Nekrassof, and d'Oehlenschläger." The mention of these papers, out of many, suffices to suggest the wide view which *Cosmopolis* offers over ground not too familiar to the American public.

The letters of Turguéneff, edited by E. Halpérine-Kaminsky, are written to M. Durand Gréville, to Prince Galitzin, and the Countess de Gubernatis, and are concerned almost entirely with literary and publishing themes.

In the English section of *Cosmopolis* Vernon Lee writes on Rosny and the French analytical novel; in the German section there are some worshipful recollections of Joseph Mazzini, especially in the years 1856-59, by Malwida von Meysenbug, and an essay on the development of art and genius, by Henry Thode.

## THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

### REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

**A**MONG the articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* which deserve especial praise is M. Bonet-Maury's on the Scotch universities, which we have noticed elsewhere.

M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu opens the first August number with a paper, very topical in the month of President Faure's visit to Russia, on the social transformations of the Russia of to-day. The organization of the *mir*, the joint ownership of the soil by the inhabitants of a village, is well enough for a primitive and agricultural country. But the introduction of manufactures, the increase of towns, the employment of all the complicated machinery which the past century of invention has created—all this must radically alter the simple arrangements which suited a less complex social organization. The imperial government, no doubt unconsciously, has done everything to create and to increase an artisan class to whom the land question is either of secondary or of no importance. Already there is being formed—the invariable accompaniment of an artisan class—a proletariat in every respect analogous to the proletariats of western Europe. Russia is determined to become an industrial State, and the centralized character of the government is particularly favorable to an extraordinarily rapid economic development. Agriculture, the territorial nobility and the classes depending on them are being steadily sacrificed to this all-devouring industrial ambition entertained by the small group of men in whose hands lie the destinies of the vast Russian empire. It follows irresistibly that the very foundations on which the social structure rests in Russia must undergo—nay, is even now undergoing—a complete transformation. The organization of the *mir* has in the past preserved the great Slav empire from the encroachments of individual-

ism and the competition of classes, but with industrialism inevitably enters the feeling of personality, the consciousness of self. We may perhaps see the Russian workman, released from the ties of agricultural communism, evolving for himself a corresponding form of industrial collectivism. But M. Leroy-Beaulieu rather hopes than expects that the emancipated peasant will retain as an artisan his *naïve* adoration for his God and his czar. The surveillance of a paternal government is useless, for the ferment of ideas and aspirations which has led to such momentous political changes in the West grows within the factory and the workshop, and is not imported from foreign countries. It is significant that M. Leroy-Beaulieu, a citizen of the French republic, rests his hopes for Russia's safety on that strong despotism which he thinks may be found to fulfill, better than all elective governments or parliamentary monarchies, the future mission of all governments—that of holding the balance even between the conflicting interests and struggles of classes.

M. Paulhan's paper on the psychology of the pun is curious. From it one gathers that the inveterate punster is a poet gone wrong, or, at any rate, that he has one quality generally possessed by poets—an ear for assonance. M. Paulhan gives us a good deal of interesting philology, and he succeeds in showing what a powerful influence this old human instinct or failing—call it what you will—for more or less accidental similarities of sound has had on the formation and the development of myths, legends, and even religions. It is probable that French people love puns even more than the English, with whom this form of wit has fallen into a not altogether deserved disgrace. But no nation appreciates another nation's puns, and it is therefore useless to quote any of M. Paulhan's examples.

Among other articles in the *Revue* may be mentioned one by M. Valbert on the years which Prince Bismarck

has spent in retirement, and a description by Count de Calonne of the practical way in which agriculture is taught in the French rural schools.

The first September number contains an important article on Canovas by M. Charles Benoist. M. Goyau writes on the Protestant religion of Germany, and M. Geffroy describes the interesting transformation of Rome into a modern capital.

There are several articles of value in the first September number, notably M. A. Geffroy's essay on the transformation of Rome into a modern metropolis. After all the political difficulties of making a great capital city of Rome had been overcome, M. Geffroy sees an enemy of another sort in malaria. He is appalled by the thought of the millions and the years that will be needed to triumph over the formidable desert that surrounds the city on the Tiber.

M. Maurice Gandolphe writes on Swedish artists and the intellectual activity which of late years has risen in the Scandinavian peoples. Tracing the history of Scandinavian art, he finds the most interesting sources of it in Sweden, where the French influence first became predominant. This French influence in Swedish art M. Gandolphe insists on, remarking that the Swedish critic, M. Nordensvan, is reduced in attempting to criticise the modern painters of his country to liken them each to a French master. For instance, Bolander is "*genre* Oudry," Hillerstrom is "*genre* Charvin," and Wertmüller is "*genre* Greuze." Among sculptors, M. Gandolphe most admires Vogelberg, the pupil of Sergel, whom his countrymen considered the first sculptor of Sweden; as the most typical among painters, Höckert, who studied at Stockholm and Munich, and whom even a French review considers somewhat too broadly realistic. M. Gandolphe is most enthusiastic over Larsson as a water-colorist, and ranks him with another master of *aquarelle*, Zorn. Aside from Vogelberg, who is to sculpture what Höckert is to painting, he makes Lundberg, Ericsson, and Hasselberg the best representatives of Swedish sculpture.

M. Charles Benoist has a timely and excellent article on Canovas, the recently assassinated Prime Minister of Spain. M. Benoist says that in all his characters of historian, philosopher, romancer, even as a poet, Canovas never lost his atmosphere of public man as a statesman. He considers that the late minister revealed himself most thoroughly in his "Problems of the Times," and compares it to Macaulay's essays.

Other articles in this number of the *Revue* are Georges Goyau's essay on religion in Germany, in which he studies the relations of the State to the Church in the kaiser's country and the relation of the various sects to each other; and the final installment of the series on the recent investigations concerning Jean Jacques Rousseau, by M. Eugene Ritter. This chapter deals with Rousseau's life from about his twenty-eighth year on, in the period of Mme. d'Epinau and of Mme. d'Houdetot, and especially of Thérèse de Vasseur.

#### REVUE DE PARIS.

THE principal feature of the first August number of the *Revue de Paris* is a continuation of the correspondence between Ernest Renan and his friend M. Berthelot. This installment covers the period from January 7 to September 16, 1850. It must be admitted that M. Renan's letters, of which there are more than of Berthelot's, are not of very great importance, but it is

mildly interesting to see what this most acute mind thought of Italy, where he was traveling for most of the year 1850.

#### M. RENAN ON THE RELIGION OF NAPLES.

In his impressions of Naples he puts in clear language what probably most visitors to that city feel, but are unable to express. He says that just as Rome enabled him to understand for the first time the majesty of a dominating religion which monopolized the spiritual life of a whole people, so Naples made him understand for the first time the absurdity and the horrible bad taste of the religion which has been degenerated by a degraded people. "God," he says, "is as unknown in Naples as among the savages of the Pacific Ocean, whose religious belief is reduced to a faith in genies. The Neapolitans have no God, they have only the saints. And who are the saints?" he asks; "not models of religion or morals, but miracle-workers, a kind of supernatural magicians by whose aid one gets out of any difficulty when one is ill or in some fix." There are saints for robbers, and Renan says he has seen with his own eyes some "ex-votos" in which the donor, a robber, is represented as being delivered from the hands of the *gendarmes* by his patron saint. He finds it difficult to express to his correspondent the profound disgust which he felt at this religion of Naples. "The churches are full," he says, "not of art or of idealism, but of gross sensuality, and this is not to be wondered at, for the people are radically destitute of moral sense."

#### THE THREE ITALIES.

He does not include in his sweeping condemnation the whole of Italy. He distinguishes. There are, he says, three Italies—(1) the Italy of the north, which is ruled by the intellectual and rational element like the rest of Europe, and is full of political, practical, and scientific activity; (2) there is the Italy of the center, in which the rational element and the sensual element are combined in such a proportion as to promote the growth of art and of religion, but rather to discourage science and philosophy; and (3) the Italy of the south, of which Naples may be taken as a type. Renan was most pleased with his stay at the Abbey of Mont-Cassin. There he found a *naïve* openness to modern ideas. The librarian has a copy of Strauss' "Life of Jesus," and he hears on every side talk of Hegel, of Kant, of Georges Sand, and of Lamennais. It is rather curious to see that under date January 26, 1850, Renan writing from Rome says that the pope will *never* come back there. So much for political prophecy.

The letters are full of characteristic comments upon men and things. Renan calls Mazzini an Italian of pure blood, a Florentine of the fourteenth century, but a terrorist and a cut-throat.

#### HERBERT SPENCER IN FRENCH.

The study of sociology in Herbert Spencer's sense seems to have at least one prophet in France, M. Bouglé, who contributes an article on it, in which he explains the way in which he thinks the study of it ought to be spread. Certainly if we all followed his advice we should all be sociologists indeed, for he adjures us to study thoroughly and scientifically the place where we live and its inhabitants. It is an amusing and interesting article. He takes an imaginary town, which he calls St. Pol, and shows us by that example how to observe the life of a town in all its details—the military,



the fashionable, the religious, and the musical life; in fact, every quality and characteristic of the inhabitants are serviceable in analyzing the whole.

#### OTHER ARTICLES.

M. Parigot has a biographical article on Dumas *père*. It is an able summary of the chief events in the life of the great romancer, and it is written from the point of view of a sincere and yet not indiscriminating admirer.

The interest of the French in Madagascar appears to be increasing not a little. The writer who signs himself Grosclaude finishes his article on the Sakalava, that curious tribe who gave the French some trouble before the subjugation of Madagascar was complete. These rough notes of travel would have been better if they had been properly condensed and combined, instead of being left under their original place-headings. Few travelers can afford to publish the contents of their notebooks without some sort of editing. It is satisfactory to learn that the country is now settling down, and that agriculture is lifting its head after the ruin and desolation entailed by the late war.

The second August number gives the place of honor to some interesting letters addressed by Alfred de Vigny, the famous author of "Cinq Mars," to Mlle. Camilla Maunoir, a kinswoman of his. Mlle. Maunoir, whose mother was an English woman, wished to translate into English some of De Vigny's poems, and the correspondence, begun on that footing, continued with most of the ardor on the lady's side. She afterward kept a girls' school at Geneva, an occupation for which her somewhat austere piety as well as her intellectual gifts well suited her. She died in 1889. De Vigny used to call her "my dear Puritan," and his letters to her exhibit very clearly that high feeling of duty and honor which characterized not only his works, but also his private life. The present installment of the letters covers the period from December 6, 1838, to May 23, 1848.

M. Larroulet has written a very readable article on the field of Waterloo, which is illustrated by an excellent map. He relates the very stirring story of the fight, and he recommends the tourist not to content himself with looking at the hills of Waterloo from the height of the Butte de Lion, but to pass on from Brussels to Mont-Saint-Jean, from Braine-l'Alleud to Papelette, from Plancenoit to France.

The *Revue* concludes with an anonymous article entitled "A Possible Peril." This is, in brief, the old boggy of Islam. It is pointed out that the Turkish victories over Greece have greatly excited the Mohammedan world, and it is said that among Mohammedans everywhere the possibility of establishing a theocracy is being regularly canvassed. Certainly the anonymous writer's allusion to the millions of Mohammedans who live under the sway of the queen reads like a curious prophecy in the light of later events on the Indian frontier.

In the first September number Pierre Loti gives his impressions of Anam, which he obtained during his active participation as a naval officer in the recent French war with Anam. His description of the bombardment of the Anamese towns by the French vessels and of the scenes in the war and the country are given in the form of a diary, which is well worth reading, quite aside from the subject-matter, for the delightful poise of each sentence, the subtly graceful phrasing,

and the easy *finesse* which this master seemed always to have at command. M. de Melcgar has a considerable sketch of "A Friend of Liszt"—the Princess Sayu Wittgenstein, a fervid and sentimental, but very unhappy lady who was divorced from her husband with much pomp and papal ceremony for the sake of marrying Liszt, only to find that the musician did not wish to marry her; and to make himself absolutely sure that he would not do so, the great composer became the Abbé Liszt.

#### REVUE DES REVUES.

THE first number of the *Revue des Revues* for September has an illustrated article by Dr. A. de Banzoment on the Japanese theater, which, curiously enough, had its beginning about the same date that the drama became important in the West; that is, about the time of Shakespeare and Lope de Vega. It was in 1603 that a wandering ballet troupe came to Kioto and gave an entertainment under the open sky in an arena surrounded by bamboos, which had a great success and led to the popularity which the stage enjoys in Japan at present. These first plays were more like the mystery plays of the Middle Ages than the drama properly so called.

M. J. Kont contributes a brief ethnological study on the origin of the Roumanians, and Gaston Poix has a physiological paper on sleep and its hygiene. In answering the question, Is it necessary to sleep? M. Poix gives an account of experiments on dogs which were deprived of sleep to decide its inquiry, and says that after four or five days of complete deprivation the animal showed incurable organic lesions, and in spite of all that could be done, died. The younger the animal the sooner it succumbed. In fact, they were able to stand total deprivation of food better than a total deprivation of sleep, and M. Poix concludes that sleep is absolutely more necessary to an individual than alimentary nourishment itself. He tells, too, of two American doctors who set themselves to determine how long a healthy adult man could go without sleep, and who stayed awake for four days and three nights, when the experiment seemed about to prove dangerous and they gave it up. A much more important and practical question for the average individual is broached in this writer's inquiry, How long should we sleep? He calls to mind the well-known instances of Goethe, Humboldt, Mirabeau, Schiller, Frederick the Great, who could do with only two or three hours, and Napoleon and Kant, who got along with four or five hours. Of course these are phenomenal examples of men in whom the cerebral activities were developed to a unique extent, and for his purposes M. Poix should answer the question, How long should the normal individual sleep? He says that this depends on whether the individual is a child, an adult, or an elder. A child up to two years ought to sleep eighteen hours; from three to six, fourteen hours; from six to eight, twelve; and from eight years on to adolescence, ten hours. As for the adult individual with a normal brain activity, he prescribes seven hours, but adds that it is much better to exceed than to reduce this amount, as eight or nine hours are very much better than five or six. The problem is very much diversified with old people, as the capacity for retaining their cerebral activities differs vastly in different individuals. Some sleep very little and others sleep more than a man in his prime.



## BIBLIOTHÈQUE UNIVERSELLE.

THE *Bibliothèque Universelle* has the second part of three papers on Edvard Grieg, the Scandinavian musician, by Louis Monastier, chiefly concerning, in this month's chapter, Grieg's relation to Henrik Ibsen. M. Monastier examines into the plot and ethnology of "Peer Gynt" and Grieg's music for that Ibsen play. He thinks that Grieg has done a great deal to make Ibsen understood by the general public; that his music for the play is far more understandable than the original drama, and reflects the life and atmosphere of the legendary themes in a manner which affords a very felicitous interpretation of Ibsen. The series of essays by Monastier should be valuable for Americans, for the music-lovers of this country are fast becoming real enthusiasts for Grieg, though hitherto they have known him chiefly for the weird dance-music and Scandinavian folk-songs that our concert leaders interpolate here and there in their programmes.

This number of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (combined with the *Revue Suisse*) also contains the fourth installment of the series of essays by Ed. Tallichet on the plan to purchase the Swiss railroads and turn them over to the government. M. Tallichet has made a conscientious study of all the obstacles to the plan which originated in the Federal Council on March 25 of this year. He classifies the roads and shows the specific problems that would arise in the redemption of each class, and especially the difficulties of appraisal of different kinds of roads—for instance, of the old roads which, with possibly the same data as the more recently constructed lines, would be nevertheless entitled to a higher valuation than the more recently constructed ones.

The most pretentious contribution to the *Bibliothèque Universelle* this month is the opening article by Ernest Naville on mysticism and philosophy, in which that writer, after carefully defining mysticism and recognizing the variety of interpretations put upon it, attempts to prove that the mystic has no incompatibility of temper with the philosopher; not only that, but that mysticism offers gifts of great value to science.

The consolidated *Bibliothèque Universelle* and *Revue Suisse* carries several departments of current comment which, in geographical divisions—Parisian, Italian, German, and English—catch up pleasantly and instructively the present history of Europe.

## OTHER REVIEWS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

IN the *Revue Socialiste* Paul Buquet contributes a very amusing sketch of London, in dialect form, not without some display of ironical wit. A larger and more important paper by M. R. de Maillou, on "The Legacy of the Nineteenth Century," tries to sum up and hit off what literature and society have been in the hundred years we are just finishing. In Albert Pouverville's article, which he calls "The End of China's Stagnation," he makes the prophecy—and attempts to support and explain it—that Europe will not lacerate

and dismember China, but that the Mongol race will come out of the deadness which has fallen upon it and victoriously march to the front of the nations of the earth.

The August number of the *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* (Paris) has an important study of the Swiss referendum by M. Curti, member of the Swiss Parliament. Mme. Cheliga reviews the progress of the movement for the advancement of woman in France. M. Ebray describes the German struggle against socialism.

*La Revue Générale*, published at Brussels, but printed in the French language, is one of the few European reviews which admit illustrations to its pages. It has half a dozen of the most wonderfully executed photo-gravures in the September number in the course of a *souvenir* of the late R. P. Van Tricht, the *littérateur* and artist. M. A. Costeclin has an essay on Judaism, attempting the not small task of explaining the Jewish people, their origin, and their mission on earth; and there is a historical article by M. A. Laville on "Lamenais and the Catholics After 1830."

## THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THE well-known Italian critic, D. Ciampoli, contributes to the *Nuova Antologia* (August 1) an exceedingly interesting sketch of Nekrasov, the melancholy and democratic Russian poet, whose early sufferings and lifelong ill-health gave a peculiar pathos to his writings. Madame Jessie White Mario, continuing her review of the Italian penal system and prison life, refers to an opinion apparently entertained by certain Italian social reformers—that the diminution in English criminal statistics is due to the excellent effect of prison discipline. This the authoress emphatically denies, pointing out that whatever real diminution in crime there may be must be attributed to philanthropic endeavor, to the spread of education, and to improved social conditions generally, but not in any degree to the supposed deterrent effect of the English prison system. The African policy of the Italian Government is still being actively canvassed, and Signor L. Capucci protests energetically against the withdrawal of the Italian troops from the highlands of Erythrea, declaring that Massowah and the sea-coast are useless by themselves for colonizing purposes, and can only be held at great disadvantage.

Mr. F. C. Montague, of Oriel College, Oxford, has contributed to *La Riforma Sociale* an exceedingly sympathetic and well-informed article on the life and work of Arnold Toynbee. It is a pity no mention is made of Toynbee Hall, at once the most practical and the most characteristic outcome of Toynbee's teaching.

The *Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio* contains an immense amount of practical information for soldiers. The chief article in the August number deals exhaustively with the respective merits of various kinds of military stores and ovens for cooking purposes. It is fully illustrated and is from the pen of Captain Trainello.



## THE NEW BOOKS.

### "THE CHRISTIAN." BY HALL CAINE.

MR. HALL CAINE did not get the ear of the world until he was well on in the thirties. Now, in his forty-fourth year, he commands the attention of a far larger audience than any other writer of fiction engaged with "problems," and he commands a higher price for his work than any other novel writer who has ever lived. These costly words are written by Mr. Caine in the lordly dwelling shown in the frontispiece of this magazine, Greeba Castle, in the Isle of Man. The novelist begins to write in bed at an unearthly hour—about the time when the fashionable folk whose vanity he scourges are coming home from their balls and their clubs. He is a rarely conscientious workman who studies the facts of his scenes with exemplary thoroughness. To show how loth he is to be judged by anything but his best, his biographers tell of a manuscript "Life of Christ" locked up in his cupboard despite the hankering of publishers who have waved in vain offers of fifteen thousand dollars before the author's eyes. It is pleasant to think of such things with a man who only a few years ago was not able to reap one-twentieth of that sum for his year of literary grind, and it is comforting to see Mr. Caine in that beautiful castle, fit, if its picture tells the truth, for any king, giving his best self to the work which he believes his art commands. This last novel probably represents the high-water mark of his energies. He has toiled over it long and faithfully, studied London slums and hospitals and concert halls and Derby days. He says in an author's note: "In presenting the thought which is the motive of 'The Christian,' my desire has been to depict, however imperfectly, the types of mind and character, of creed and culture, of social effort and religious purpose which I think I see in the life of England and America at the close of the nineteenth century."

A man sometimes speculates, in his more exalted or more abstracted moods, on the possibility of living in this day, literally and faithfully, so far as human weakness shall allow, the life which Christ asked the world to lead and showed to the world in his precepts and examples. Some men smooth over the infinite obstacles that rise at one—even in theory—with complacent considerations of the difference between the first century and the nineteenth; other and very honest men are hardened by the thought into a distrust of "practical religion" save for ethereal and impractical women folk; some healthy, strong, and hopeful minds will turn to the noblest men and women that have lived and find comfort in their reasonable success; some, with a vague shame, dismiss the matter from their minds, confessing to themselves their puzzled defeat.

Mr. Hall Caine's hero in "The Christian" is a man driven by spiritual stress into the attempt to live, so far as his weak and sinful nature will allow, a Christ-like life in modern London; a man who has determined to succor the weak and fight the devil in whatever manifold and subtle forms the spirit of evil may appear. What befell him, and how his mission was disturbed by a beautiful woman of temper very different to his own, is told in a long story, as stories go now-

adays, of unflagging dramatic momentum, moving with eager, almost feverish, swiftness.

*John Storm* and *Glory Quayle* go up to great London from their home in Manx-land, one to be a clergyman, the other to be a hospital nurse. *John Storm*, though a nobleman's son, has known and loved *Glory*, the daughter of an humble clergyman and his French wife, since she was a baby, and rescued her at the tender age of six and a half, when she was eloping in her sailboat with a youth, aged seven, to whom she had proposed in the orchard the day before. *John* has disappointed the inordinate ambitions for him of a worldly sort that his father had, and invades London with a sense of having burned his ships behind him—except *Glory*. This *Glory* is a fascinating little heathen with the "morning face," a healthy appetite for pleasure, an unlimited capacity for fun and excitement, and a wit that would redeem everything if Mr. Hall Caine had aimed to write merely an entertaining book. Indeed, it requires a fund of confidence in his large experience to believe that any girl who could write such nimble-witted letters as *Glory* wrote to her old folks in Manx could also be so sublimely unsophisticated as *Glory* showed herself in the streets of London. If there has ever been a heroine in any other real novel who knew her Shakespeare and understood him as *Glory* did, who had such a sense of humor with such a flashing, lovely face, this reviewer has not met her. *John Storm* as a "character" and a hero is somewhat hampered by his purpose, but *Glory* stands out, lithe, red-lipped, sunny, with buoyant life lustily coursing through her veins, a full-blooded beautiful pagan, and withal a very sweet-natured, kind-hearted girl.

*John Storm* becomes curate to a fashionable London clergyman of the Established Church, and *Glory* becomes a nurse. *John's* ideas of life and work are rudely wrenched at once by his experience with the Church as she exists for a fashionable West End audience. He finds his clerical superiors countenancing and encouraging the marriage of innocent girls to men who have been, in the sight of God, already married. He finds such men throwing off their real wives and their children without a word of rebuke, while the Church stood ready to condemn the poor girls who had fallen.

This was a sufficient perplexity so early in his work, but a more irking worry was in *Glory*, who has been taken to a nurses' ball against *John's* advice by one of her companions, a poor, shallow little beauty, who shortly comes to her ruin and suicide through her friendship with two young noblemen. One of these men, and not a half-bad fellow either, is *Drake*, a man of fashion grown from the youngster whom *Glory* eloped with in their tender years. *Drake* and his scoundrelly friend, *Lord Robert Ure*, are interested in *Glory* and she is vastly interested in *Drake*. Thenceforth, to the last chapter, poor *John Storm's* life is a terrible fight between an emotional religious zeal, his love for *Glory*, and his jealousy of *Drake's* friendship. He feels that *Glory* calls him one way and God calls him the opposite way, but he cannot give up *Glory* and he is not always

sure that he should. If he had been a stronger or less unselfish man, he would have clung to his love and saved her from her terrible danger. But there are many Delilahs of varying degrees of guilt, and *Glory*, was a very innocent one for this Samson, *John Storm*.

When he feels her moving away from him and is disheartened by her saucy refusal to submit to his advice, *John* gives her up—again and again, always to come back when he is invited under the doubly alluring plea for help in her temptations. In the mean time, *John*, disgusted with the time-serving, mercenary, feeble, and heartless spirit of his church, has left his curacy and joined a band of Catholic priests, the Society of the Holy Gethsemane, who made a sort of Trappist monastery in London. There he practices their ascetic virtues and spends his time in study and prayer, somewhat comforted by the purity and holiness of his father—the head of the society—and striving to forget *Glory* and all other earthly allurements. But *Glory* will not be forgotten, and when word comes that she has left the hospital under circumstances that make him fear for the worst, he goes through a terrible struggle that ends with his resignation from the order. Their quiet life of prayer was too static for his feverish soul: "He was going to work among the poor and the outcast, the oppressed and the fallen. He was going to search for them and find them in their haunts of sin and misery. Nothing was to be too mean for him. Nothing was to be common or unclean. No matter about his own good name. No matter if he was only one man in a million! . . . It was a monstrous and wicked fallacy that religion had to do with the affairs of the other world only. Work was religion! Work was prayer! Work was praise! Work was the love of man and the glory of God."

It so happened that *John's* work seemed to be provided for him. He had passed through the most agonizing scenes of the ruin that had befallen *Glory's* chum, and had come into the position of her defender and the protection of her baby. He determined to take priest's orders without delay and then "to make an attack on the one mighty stronghold of the devil's kingdom whereof woman is the direct and immediate victim; to tell society over again it is an organized hypocrisy for the pursuit and demoralization of woman, and the Church that bachelorhood is not celibacy and polygamy is against the laws of God; to look and search for the beaten and broken who lie scattered and astray in our bewildered cities, and to protect them and shelter them whatever they are, however low they have fallen, because they are my sisters and I love them."

To his fine old uncle, Prime Minister of England, *John Storm* says:

"Why did I leave the monastery, uncle? Because I had come to see that the monastic system was based on a faulty ideal of Christianity which has been tried for the greater part of nineteen hundred years and failed. The theory of monasticism is that Christ died to redeem our carnal nature, and all we have to do is to believe and pray. But it is not enough that Christ died once. He must be dying always—every day—and in every one of us. God is calling on us in this age to seek a new social application of the Gospel, or shall I say, to go back to the old one?"

"And that is?"

"To present Christ in practical life as the living Master and King and example, and to apply Christianity to the life of our own time."

"The prime minister had not taken his eyes off him. 'What does this mean?' he had asked himself, but he only smiled his difficult smile and began to talk lightly. If this creed applied to the individual it applied also to the State; but think of a cabinet conducting the affairs of a nation on the charming principle of 'taking no thought for the morrow,' and 'loving your enemies' and 'turning the other cheek' and 'selling all and giving to the poor!'"

*John* stuck to his guns. If the Christian religion could not be the ultimate authority to rule a Christian nation, it was only because we lacked faith and trusted too much to mechanical laws made by statesmen rather than to moral laws made by Christ. "Either the life of Christ or the highest standard and example means something or it means nothing. If something, let us try to follow it; but if nothing, then for God's sake let us put it away as a cruel, delusive, and damnable mummery!"

And the working-women, upon whom "the welfare of society rests." "Think of it—their dependence on man, their temptations, their rewards, their punishments! Three half-pence an hour was the average wage of a working-woman in England—and that in the midst of riches, in the heart of luxury, and with one easy and seductive means of escape from poverty always open. Ruin lay in wait for them and was beckoning them and enticing them in the shape of dancing houses and music halls and rich and selfish men."

"Not one man in a million, sir, would come through such an ordeal unharmed. And yet what do we do? What does the Church do for those brave creatures on whose virtue and heroism the welfare of the nation depends? If they fall it cuts them off, and there is nothing before them but the streets or crime or the Union or suicide. And meanwhile it marries the men who have tempted them to the snug and sheltered darlings for whose wealth or rank or beauty they have been pushed aside."

In the mean time *Glory* seemed in a fair way to make work for him in his new mission. After leaving the hospital and passing through the ignominy of soliciting work from amusement mongers, of tending the counters of low shops, and of actually "impersonating" in a fourth-class concert-hall, she has finally caught the ear of a concert master, a former patient, and has come to be the talk of London through her singing and acting of Manx ballads. The terror, the hopeless rage, the jealousy, the yearning despair which came to a man with the tastes of a nobleman and the spiritual instincts of a John the Baptist when he saw the woman of his heart throwing kisses from the stage, can somewhat be imagined, and go far to explain the ultimate fate of *John Storm*. He declares open war on *Glory's* patron, the fascinating *Drake*—a war for *Glory's* soul. If *Drake* had been a worse sort of fellow *John* would have had an easier task; but in a practical way *Drake* himself had some solicitude for *Glory's* soul and sincerely believed himself better able to take care of it than a man who only appealed to him as a fanatical parson. But in the first round *John* wins, and *Glory* goes back to Manx, while he establishes a proprietary church and homes for unfortunate girls. His work seems to blossom at last, when the news comes that *Drake* and a syndicate of fashionable people have bought his church to build a theater where the talented *Glory* can star in "the legitimate." So *Glory* returns, and there is still more *Sturm und Drang* for the hero.

But because a man listening only to Christ is a strange sight in London, and because a man zealously devoting every energy to a literal effort to be a Christian is somewhat unheard of, *John Storm* made a great stir, and was called a fool and many things worse than fool for his pains. To the great credit of *Glory*, this heartless injustice drove her to the man who loved her. Her feminine sympathies went out to the noblest man she had ever known when the world insisted on venting him—the world that did not relish a preacher who felt a duty to speak of its vanity, its greed, its lust, and its uncharitableness. So *Glory* came to *John Storm's* arms confessing her love, but asking him to seek for his ministrations some field more free than the London slums and farther away from the scenes of her pitiable struggle through the filth of the unclean city. It happened just at this juncture that the news of Father Damien's death arrived, and *John Storm* proposed to *Glory* to take the place of the saintly priest among the lepers, asking *Glory* to go as his wife, but to live with him as a sister. Whatever be the final credit or debit of *Glory's* character, mysticism and asceticism played but a small part in it, and she weakened helplessly before this adjustment of their relations. Her vacillation seems to have finally thrown out of poise the Christian's mind. There was the taint of madness in his conduct thereafter. He gave up the mission to the leper colony and became more violent than ever in his denunciation of the sin about him. He prophesied from the pulpit that London for its great wickedness would suffer the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah; throughout history the mystical preacher has assumed the rôle of prophet and sounded his knell therein. The rabble part of those who listened to *John Storm* took his frenzied words in the sense that a rabble would; they shouted that London would be visited with destruction by earthquakes and kindred terrors on the next Derby day, and London thrilled with excitement over the prophet and his prophecy.

This Derby day furnishes the *dénouement* of the story. *Glory*, intoxicated with a seven months' success on the stage, to which she has returned, goes to the races with *Drake* and *Ure*, drinks champagne and bets, and has a high old time generally after the manner of beautiful and witty actresses. Nay, more: she returns with these men of fashion and their questionable ladies and drinks more champagne at the exceedingly shady Corinthian Club. Inflamed with wine, *Drake's* conduct on this debauch leaves nothing for *Glory's* lover to desire as proof that he has been beaten in the fight for *Glory's* soul, though indeed it seems that Mr. Caine wishes us still to think of her as one possessing that elemental innocence which can pass through fire unscathed. *John Storm* knows of the debauch, and in a final agony of suffering which might madden any man, decides to visit *Glory's* home that night and kill her that her soul might be saved. His interview with the frightened girl furnishes the final catastrophe. He

comes to slay her, and she sees no hope for life but to bring back the enchantment of their mutual love and purchase existence at the cost of her maidenhood. The scene is terrible in its power; for dramatic intensity it easily transcends any pages that have yet come from Hall Caine.

The reader feels that this chapter can only be redeemed by further tragedy, and so it is. With his perilous credit with the masses swept away by the passing of Derby day without a portent, *John Storm* is a marked man. He is presently bludgeoned, and on his dying bed *Glory* comes to be married to him. What her motive is—pity or prudence or nobility—each reader will decide according to the mood in which the story leaves him.

"The Christian" is not a book to be read for entertainment. Mr. Caine writes, very avowedly, with a "purpose." He glories in it and deplores that his early work had less of preaching. He looks on the intense moral of his novel as its excuse for being, and the earnestness of it justifies in his mind a candor that is no more nor less than Zola translated into a Manx atmosphere. "The Christian" is a dark and fearful sermon which will reach a thousand people in its cloak of thrilling fiction for every one that would hear it from the pulpit. Whether the world profits most by dark and fearful truths or by hopeful pleadings, and whether it is the province of the novel to preach a set sermon, are matters of taste. Mr. Caine has certainly shown a vast ingenuity in stirring the heart of his reader with this picture of the elemental strength and weakness of the human heart at the same time that he broaches the most vital and practical questions of right living. An unclean mind will find food for lustful imaginings in "The Christian;" a weak and earnest mind may well be overwhelmed with the hopelessness of it all; a strong mind should be urged to fresh wrestlings with the devil, should have a fresh impulse to cleanness and truth and courage from the reflections that *John Storm's* life and death must arouse. Such a one will probably decide that if *Glory Quayle* had enjoyed the protection of a good mother *John Storm* would have been a powerful edition of Thomas Hughes rather than a pitifully feeble imitation of Savonarola, and that he would have found in *Glory* one of the most charming wives that ever furnished the sunny side of a strenuous man's life. Even as it is, we cannot but wonder what essential difference in opinion—always saving *Glory's* part—from this review would appear in the notes of a possible magazine writer of the first century commenting on the career of the Man of Gallilee. It is fair to suppose that Mr. Caine wishes his readers to draw a concrete conclusion or moral, whatever he would care to have it called. As nearly as we can make out, this residual of his story is the inadequacy of the Church, as it exists to-day, to cope effectively with the powers of evil, and especially the total failure of the union of Church and State to inspire a practical religious life and effort in the clergy.





## RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**The Century Book of the American Revolution.** By Elbridge S. Brooks. With an introduction by Chauncey M. Depew. Quarto, pp. 250. New York: The Century Company. \$.50.

Mr. Brooks has produced a most fascinating account of the principal battles of the Revolution as told on a supposed journey of a group of boys and girls with their uncle to the several battlefields. The illustrations, of which there are more than two hundred, were made very largely from photographs taken especially for the purpose. They represent the scenes of Revolutionary battles as they appear to-day. The volume is published under the auspices of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and should do much to foster a patriotic interest in historic scenes and events. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew furnishes an introduction to the book.

**Beside Old Hearth-Stones.** By Abram English Brown. 12mo, pp. 384. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$.50.

Mr. Brown's series of books entitled "Footprints of the Patriots" is performing a distinct service in recording the less-known deeds of the Revolutionary heroes in New England. He obtains his information by personal visits to historic scenes, painstaking verification of details, conversations with descendants of participants, and consultation of documents. In this way much light is cast on certain phases of Revolutionary history which otherwise would have remained obscure. Mr. Brown's books are carefully and appropriately illustrated.

**The Young American: A Civic Reader.** By Harry Pratt Judson, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 244. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co. 60 cents.

Professor Judson has combined in this little book much excellent material of the sort which has a place in the best elementary works on civil government with a number of selections, in both prose and poetry, having a distinctly patriotic tone. It is assumed that the pupil will not only be helped in learning to read, but will learn from what he reads in the process. The idea is an excellent one, and has been successfully worked out in the volume before us. The more mechanical features of the old-style text-book have been entirely dispensed with.

**The Story of the Union Jack.** By Barlow Cumberland. 12mo, pp. 23. Toronto: William Briggs. \$.50.

This book is an attempt to instill in the youthful Canadian mind a spirit of loyalty to the flag of the British empire. The author makes several extravagant claims, as, for instance, that the union jack of Canada is the only "flag of liberty" in North America. The illustrations, particularly the colored plates, are unusually good.

**The Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.** A Monograph. By Jacob D. Cox. Octavo, pp. 361. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$.2.

General Cox has long been regarded as one of our fairest and ablest writers on the military movements of the civil war. Sherman's Georgia campaign and the movements connected therewith have been his special study. In all these events he was an active participant, and at the battle of Franklin he commanded the Twenty-third Army Corps. Having now at command the documents published by the Government in the series of "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," with other materials, he is able to give an exhaustive account of the battle. This is a suitable companion volume to the author's "March to the Sea" and "Atlanta."

**Ulysses S. Grant and the Period of National Preservation and Reconstruction.** By William Conant Church. 12mo, pp. 473. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Lieutenant-Colonel Church has prepared a biography of General Grant for the "Heroes of the Nations" series. While there was little opportunity to score a distinct literary triumph in a field already so fully occupied, this new life of our silent hero is a satisfactory piece of work, and adds materially to the value and importance of the excellent series of which it forms a part.

**Thomas and Matthew Arnold and Their Influence on English Education.** By Sir Joshua Fitch, M.A. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

That the "Arnold tradition" is still vital in British educational circles would appear from the fact that the present volume has been prepared by one of the most eminent of English educationists with a view to explaining and justifying the honorable position held by the Arnolds, father and son, in the history of English education. Very different in their views of life were these two men, and yet, as Sir Joshua Fitch points out, they were not far apart in their fundamental conceptions of educational problems.

**Brother Azarias: The Life Story of an American Monk.** By Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 287. New York: William H. Young & Co. \$1.50.

Few names have been so closely associated with the most hopeful educational movements among American Catholics as was that of the late Patrick F. Mullany, known to the Church as Brother Azarias. We have several times had occasion to refer in these columns to his published writings, but important as they are they give but slight indication of the author's character or career. Dr. Smith has written a biography of Brother Azarias which will interest not only Catholic readers, but many others who knew and appreciated this faithful clergyman's devotion to the highest educational ideals.

### DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

**The Story of the Cowboy.** By E. Kough. 12mo, pp. — New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

In the vast output of literature, real and so called, of the day it is very seldom that one, while looking over the bright, new covers of the latest books from the publishers, can pick out one that he knows at once is a good book; that is, well written by a man who knows something about a good subject—a subject that ought to be written about, that is entertaining, useful and suggestive, and picturesque and dramatic. One can say these things certainly of the modest volume which tells "The Story of the Cowboy," by Mr. E. Kough. A reader of *Forest and Stream* would know at once that Mr. Kough had done something which was, from some point of view, worth doing, for, like most of the writers and workers of that estimable periodical, he is a man who does not write to fill space or make a sensation, or to achieve interest at the cost of accuracy, as is generally the case even with the best writers on out-of-door and sporting subjects. Mr. Kough is the correspondent of *Forest and Stream* who does each week "Chicago and the West," and who fights for the preservation of the few buffalo, antelope, and elk, and prairie chickens that are left for us, and who tells brother sportsmen where the good shooting and fishing are still left. He incites them to enjoy those things in their shooting and fishing which are better than the catching of fish and killing of birds and beasts. He battles with his pen against the individual technically known as the game-hog. Mr. Kough knows the cowboy and the cowboy country thoroughly, and

it is scarcely too much to say, that this is the first true description of cowboys and cowboy life and cowboy aims that has been given to readers at large. With some description of the geographical operations, Mr. Hough divides his book into chapters which deal with the things which are of most essential significance in ranch life—the outfit of the cowboy, his horse, the brands of the cattle, the grass and water-front rights, the process of the round-up and drive, the accidents of drifts and stampedes, the society, and amusement, and every-day life of the typical ranch of vast extent. He tells us how the cowboy wears his gun and why he wears it there and how he uses it, what kind of a gun he uses, and we feel in all the description that the information is final—all the more final because now the forenamed has somewhat of a historical atmosphere. Mr. Hough explains to us that there are only left faded imitations of the picturesque characters he describes. He shows, too, that any one who judges the cowboy of twenty-five years ago, or even of ten years ago, by the standards of the “nesters” and the “rustlers” who have posed far more prominently before our eyes through the reports of the troubles in Wyoming which have found their way into the newspapers will make an entire mistake. The original cowboy was, with all his whisky-drinking, his alacrity in gun practice, his ready and voluminous profanity, an honest and a faithful servant, with simple ways of thought and a magnificent effectiveness for his purpose. To see how thoroughly one must know the point of view of the plains before one can entirely sympathize with him, however, one need only read the sample quarterly report of the foreman whom Mr. Hough quotes. This quarterly report was transmitted to the Eastern ranch-owner, and constituted for Jim, the foreman, the most serious labor of the year. It reads as follows:

“Deer sur, we have brand eight hundred caves this round-up we have made sum hay potatoes is a fare crop. That Inglishman you lef in charge at the other camp got to fresh and we had to kill the —. Nothing much has hapened sence you lef. Yurs truly, Jim.”

When it is considered that this quarterly report was made on a business which amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars each year, the humor of it is enlarged.

**Across the Country of the Little King : A Trip Through Spain.** By William B. Lent. 12mo, pp. 237. New York : Bonnell, Silver & Co. \$1.25.

The author of “Gypsying Beyond the Sea” has brought out an attractive account of a journey through Spain from Gibraltar to the northern frontier. The book is well illustrated with half-tone plates.

**A Norway Summer.** By Laura D. Nichols. 16mo, pp. 178. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

Partly in the guise of “letters home” and partly in other equally familiar and unpretentious forms of narration this little volume tells the story of an American woman’s experiences in the land of the sagas. The traveler misses much who fails to include Norway in his itinerary. Some conception of what he misses is conveyed by the illustrations of this book, as well as by the sprightly and entertaining text.

#### SOME RECENT FICTION.

**Old Times in Middle Georgia.** By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 12mo, pp. 249. New York : The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

It is always a joy to get a story from the pen of Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston, and when one has a new volume with fifteen stories in it, the joy is in proportion. Most of these homely tales that appear in “Old Times in Middle Georgia” are reprinted from the *Century Magazine*, the editors of which have from the first been most ready to appreciate the delicious quality of Colonel Johnston’s humor. “Old Times in Middle Georgia” is a direct descendant from “The Dukesboro Tales” of a generation ago, which first gave Americans notice that this humorist, keen observer, and

fascinating story-teller was chuckling over the quaint sayings and points of view of the simple folk in the middle of the “cracker” State. Colonel Johnston reproduces in the story a dialect that appears in no other literature that the writer is aware of. It is totally different from the darky talk of the “pore white trash”; has no peculiarities in common with the mountain slogan which George Edgar Craddock has shown to the world; it is different from these in kind, too, by having an intrinsic fascination. The way that *Mr. Pate* and the “Dukesboro” children talk is funny in itself, just as *Sam Weller* talk was funny in itself. It is not given simply because it is dialect, nor from any hard-and-fast intention of realistic reproduction, but because when you hear *Mr. Pate* and his folks talk you laugh just as it is on the rare moments in a country excursion one laughs with a delighted sense of discovery at a quaint story or homely saying with a new turn, gleaned from some rustic acquaintance. Colonel Johnston has that beautiful poise in his humor, that gentleness, that magnanimity, that brotherliness which Isaac Walton and all fishermen have, and, as is certain with such characters, he shows the quiet sympathy with nature, with natural things, with natural instincts, with the elementary traits of the boy and boyish enthusiasms. After all, Colonel Johnston’s great virtue is that he, throughout his life to the limit of very white hairs, has remained thoroughly a boy at heart. Any one who has done this and who has any gift of observation, with any knack of expression over and above, is sure to be a benefactor to the world, and surely Colonel Johnston is. As for the rest, his stories do give a clear-cut suggestion of the times and places that he writes of. When you have read them you know how people in mid-Georgia lived and how they talked, how they treated their darkies and their neighbors and their children. Colonel Johnston is so true, so direct, and so simple that he can even make a dead set at pathos with impunity and with success; witness “*Mr. Cummin’s Relinquishment*.” It would be hard to find another writer who could make his hero relate himself how he had fallen in love with a girl, overwhelmingly in love, how he had found out that she loved a younger and more personable man than himself, and how he, the hero, had given her up and given the poorer and handsomer man the money that he needed to become the girl’s husband. Colonel Johnston does this in a way that leaves us with a salty moisture in the eye and no embarrassing suspicions. To our mind, of the fifteen stories in this volume, “*Weazles on a Debauch*” is the most typical, is the most racy of the soil, and altogether the most worthy. Probably the magazine editors have not agreed with us, since we see it is the one story that has not been printed in periodical form before entering this volume. The mowgli-like learning of “*Little Lem Kane*” is described with a matter-of-fact simplicity that is very telling.

**Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker, Sometime Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel on the Staff of His Excellency General Washington.** By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 306—260. New York : The Century Company. \$2.00.

The versatile Dr. S. Weir Mitchell’s new novel, which has been going through a great many numbers of the *Century*, now published in book form, is probably the best long story which has been written in America of Revolutionary times, and some critics are hailing it as the great American novel. Dr. Mitchell has been engaged for years and years on the preparation of “*Hugh Wynne*.” He has visited and studied minutely and conscientiously the scenes of the story, and exercised a vast amount of patience in the acquisition of the true local color. The hero comes from Dr. Mitchell’s own city of Philadelphia. *Hugh Wynne* is the son of a Philadelphia Quaker, but finds himself unable to accept the quiet life which the Quaker ideal commands. His protests were so vigorous that he is finally read out of meeting, and emphasizes his rebellion by enlisting with the American forces and fighting lustily against the British invader. His career through the war is told dramatically; his capture at the battle of Germantown, his stay in a British prison, his re-

lease and further record as a soldier. In the last part of the story he is on General Washington's staff, and the character of Washington has seldom been shown in such winning colors as those in which Dr. Mitchell presents it. *Hugh Wynne* tells the entire story in the first person and succeeds in doing it justice. It has a very engaging love-story, which runs throughout the book. As all readers of Dr. Mitchell know, he sees the larger issues of the times of which he writes, and the task of drawing interest out of the incidents and manners of early Philadelphian society do not blind him to the higher interest of the great struggle of the New World against the leaders of the Old World. Mr. Howard Pyle, of course, is the artist of all others to give a peculiar suggestion of the scenes, and his frontispieces to the two volumes add a very pleasant and helpful touch to the story.

**Three Partners; or, The Big Strike on Heavy Tree Hill.** By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 342. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

It has been a long time since Mr. Bret Harte has given the world anything but collections of short stories. Now there comes an entirely characteristic long story, called "The Three Partners; or, The Big Strike on Heavy Tree Hill," the thirty-second volume the novelist has published since "The Luck of Roaring Camp" set the world to story-reading. "The Three Partners" is just such a book as could have been predicated by Bret Harte by any one who has read the other thirty-two. Not that it is as good as "The Luck of Roaring Camp," or "Tales of the Argonauts," or several others. In fact, it is not as good, and no one who had followed the evolution of the novelist could possibly expect it to be so good. In the days of "Roaring Camp" he wrote the very things themselves—the very tragedy, the very comedy, the very oaths, the very prayers of those highly colored mining camps. Now from his retreat in London Bret Harte writes about these things rather than the things themselves. "The Three Partners" is another story of the mining camps, and the scene never leaves the Black Spur Range; the sturdy miners who have made a strike and who are looking forward to the time, after infinite hardships, when they can win the woman of their choice; the ugly sneak who wishes to rob them of the fruits of their arduous toil; the tricks and the tragedies to which the treasure-trove leads these free and unscrupulous sons of the mountains, and the final triumph of righteousness and the death of Villian Steptoe. It is a readable story and a first-class one, judged by other standards than those which the famous story-teller has long ago set for himself.

**At the Queen's Mercy.** By Mabel Fuller Blodgett. 12mo, pp. 261. Boston: Lamson, Wolfe & Co. \$1.25.

**John Marmaduke: A Romance of the English Invasion of Ireland in 1649.** By Samuel Harden Church. 12mo, pp. 328. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

**The Express Messenger, and Other Tales of the Rail.** By Cy Warman. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

**Lourdes.** By Emile Zola. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 377–400. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

**The Christian: A Story.** By Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 539. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

**The Chevalier d'Auriac.** By S. Levett Yeats. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

**"Old Folks."** By Opie P. Read. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

**Saints, Sinners, and Queer People: Novelettes and Short Stories.** By Marie Edith Beynon. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Robert Lewis Reed Company.

**The Gadfly.** By E. L. Voynich. 12mo, pp. 373. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

**My Wife's Husband: A Touch of Nature.** By Alice Wilkinson Sparks. 12mo, pp. 303. Chicago: Laird & Lee. \$1.

**Captain Shays: A Populist of 1786.** By George R. R. Rivers. 16mo, pp. 358. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

**Joan Seaton: A Story of Percival Dion in the Yorkshire Dales.** By Mary Beaumont. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.25.

**Many Cargoes.** By W. W. Jacobs. 12mo, pp. 247. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.

**The Professor's Dilemma.** By Annette Lucile Noble. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

**The Philosopher of Driftwood: A Novel.** By Mrs. Jenness Miller. 12mo, pp. 323. Washington, D. C.: The Jenness Miller Publications. \$1.50.

**A Check for Three Thousand.** By Arthur Henry Veysey. Fourth edition. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. \$1.

**Pink Marsh: A Story of the Streets and Town.** By George Ade. 16mo, pp. 197. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

**One Man's View.** By Leonard Merrick. 16mo, pp. 258. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

**From the Land of the Snow Pearls: Tales from Puget Sound.** By Ella Higginson. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

**Muriella; or, Le Selve.** By Louise de la Ramée (Ouida). 12mo, pp. 240. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

**A Rose of Yesterday.** By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

**The Grey Lady.** By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

**They That Sit in Darkness: A Story of the Australian Never-Never.** By John Mackie. 18mo, pp. 248. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

**The Honor of a Princess: A Romance of the Time of "Good Queen Bess."** By F. Kimball Scribner. 18mo, pp. 260. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 75 cents.

**Montrésor: An English-American Love Story, 1854–1894.** By Loota. 18mo, pp. 238. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 75 cents.

**The Reveries of a Spinster.** By Helen Davies. 18mo, pp. 216. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 75 cents.

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Two Months' Outing on a Farm. T. L. Flood.  
Individualism. J. F. Goucher.  
Are Women Hurting the Chances of Men in Business? C. D. Wright.

### The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. October.

Spanish Rule in the Philippines. D. C. Worcester, F. S. Bourne.  
Modern College Education.—VII. Grant Allen.  
The Battlefield of Gettysburg. John B. McPherson.  
A Glacier Excursion in Norway. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen.  
England in India. Julian Hawthorne.  
A Romantic Wrong-Doer. Edgar Fawcett.  
Among Veiled Women. Eliza P. Heaton.  
The Marquis de Lafayette and President Monroe. Murat Halstead.

### Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. October.

The Hawaiian Islands. George H. Johnson.  
Landmarks and Memories of the Hackensack Valley. J. P. Ritter.  
The Last Duel in the Place Royale.  
Breton Folk. George W. Bardwell.  
Salmon Fishing on the Columbia.  
The Leland Stanford, Jr., University. O. L. Elliott.  
The Island of Marcken. Emile Verhaeren.

### Godey's Magazine.—New York. October.

Four Months in Paradise (Hawaii). John R. Musick.  
The Abbey of Valle Crucis. Helen M. North.  
A Day With the Marsh Princess. Nancy M. Waddle.  
The Evolution of Woman in the South. Walter Gregory.  
Some Virginia Beauties.  
Nantucket in Bygone Days and Now. Thomas M. Prentice.

### Harper's Magazine.—New York. October.

A Strategic Study of the Caribbean Sea. Capt. A. T. Mahan.  
Autumn Leaves. D. T. Macdougall.  
The Golfer's Conquest of America. Caspar Whitney.  
Kilauea, the Home of Pele. William Libbey.  
The Century's Progress in Chemistry. Henry Smith Williams.  
The Future of Railroad Investments. W. A. Crane.

### Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. October.

The New Tenants of the White House.  
Inside of a Hundred Homes. Edward H. Brown.  
When Moody and Sankey Stirred the Nation. N. P. Babcock.  
Heroes in Fiction.

### Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. October.

Political Tricks and Tribulations. Allan Hendricks.  
The Under Side of New Orleans. Frances A. Dougherty.  
Bad Story-Telling. Frederic M. Bird.  
The Rise and Fall of Athletic Pastimes. Agnes C. Sage.  
Historic Animals. F. G. De Fontaine.  
A Buzzard's Banquet. Dallas L. Sharp.  
Some Literary Shrines of Manhattan.—I. Theodore F. Wolfe.

### McClure's Magazine.—New York. October.

An Elephant Round-Up in Siam. T. Cockeroff.  
The Oldest Record of Christ's Life. Bernard P. Grenfell.  
The Making of a Regiment. Ira Seymour.  
Unknown Life-Masks of Great Americans. C. H. Hart.  
Charles A. Dana in the Civil War. Ida M. Tarbell.  
Certain Wonders of the Greater New York. George B. Waldron.

### Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. October.

Sketches of Egyptian Life. Florence Kerr-Hillhouse.  
Anti-Polygamy Mormonism. Harry Lesan.  
Grant's Life in the West.—XIII. Col. J. W. Emerson.  
Up the Mississippi in 1835.  
Bird Life in the Grand Canyon. H. L. Graham.  
Around About Alaska's Metropolis. Mrs. F. Schwatka.

### Munsey's Magazine.—New York. October.

My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Bret Harte.  
The New Columbia.  
Our Greatest Political Problem. James H. Eckels.  
The Commune of Paris.—III. Molly Elliot Seawell.

### National Magazine.—Boston. October.

Women in Finance. Ellen M. Henrotin.  
Character Sketch of W. T. Adams (Oliver Optic). J. A. MoPherson.  
Wagner Festival at Bayreuth. Joe M. Chapple.  
Christ and His Time.—XII. Dallas L. Sharp.  
Harvesting the Crops of the World. Joanna R. Nicholls.

### New England Magazine.—Boston. October.

Booker Washington and the Tuskegee Institute. T. J. Calloway.  
Autumn Birds of New England. William E. Cram.  
A Baby Community. N. O. Nelson.  
A Chapter on Non-de-Plumes. Charles T. Scott.  
The Homes and Haunts of Israel Putnam. W. F. Livingston.  
How Shall the Colored Youth of the South be Educated? A. D. Mayo.  
Keene, New Hampshire. Francis S. Fiske.

### Scribner's Magazine.—New York. October.

The Wreck of Greece. Henry Norman.  
The Business of a Newspaper. J. Lincoln Steffens.  
Cecilia Baux. William Walton.  
The Unquiet Sex.—II. Women's Clubs. Helen W. Moody.  
The Life of a College Professor. Bliss Perry.



THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

**American Amateur Photographer.**—New York. September.  
Impure Sulphite and "Velox" Developing. Leo Baekeland.  
Iodated Salt—A Rapid Hypo Eliminator.

**American Monthly Magazine.**—Washington. September.  
Is Patrick Henry a Myth? Emma P. Mott.  
The First Century of the White House. Mary S. Lockwood.  
Lafayette. Mary M. Halliwell.  
The Hawaiian Islands.

**American Monthly Review of Reviews.**—New York. September.

**The Nicaragua Canal Commission—A Trio of American Engineers.**

Canovas; Spain's Foremost Statesman. J. L. M. Curry.  
President Andrews and the Situation at Brown.  
An Open Letter to the Corporation of Brown University.  
Simon Pokagon on Naming the Indians.  
The Sine Qua Non of Caucus Reform. Ralph M. Easley.

**American Journal of Sociology.**—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) September.

The Sociologist's Point of View. Albion W. Small.  
Scientific Value of the Social Settlements. H. F. Hegner.  
Factory Legislation for Women in the United States. Annie M. McLean.

Sociological Instruction at Paris. C. W. A. Veditz.  
Mortuary Statistics in Relation to Occupations. W. A. King.  
Social Control.—IX. E. A. Ross.  
A Programme for Social Study.—III. I. W. Howerth.

**Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.**—New York. September.

Spanish Experiments in Coinage. Henry C. Lea.  
The Hawks of New England. William E. Cram.  
Principles of Taxation.—X. David A. Wells.  
The Racial Geography of Europe.—VIII. William Z. Ripley.  
Objects and Results of Polar Research. George Gerland.  
The Giant Cactus. James W. Toumey.  
Eskimo Bows and Arrows. John Murdoch.  
When Character is Formed. M. V. O'Shea.  
The Scope of Botany. George J. Pierce.  
Alchemy Redivivus. A. E. Outerbridge, Jr.  
The Forces in the Air Bubble. M. G. Van der Mensbrugghe.  
The Discovery of the Sun Spots. M. A. Lancaster.  
Fourteenth-Century Doctors. M. E. Nicaise.

**Art Amateur.**—New York. September.

Pen Sketching for Beginners.  
Pen Drawing for Reproduction.  
Progress of the Art of Wood-Carving in Various Countries.

**Art Interchange.**—New York. September.

An Interest in Life.  
Mural Decorations of the Congressional Library.—VIII.  
The Celtic Form of Ornamental Art.—III.

**Atalanta.**—London. September.

"King Arthur's Round Table" at Winchester.  
Danish Memories. Continued. Lady Jephson.  
Club Feast; a Country-Side Festival. Kineton Parkes.

**Bachelor of Arts.**—New York. September.

Seth Low, Candidate.  
Jefferson and the Virginia University. J. L. Orrick.  
The College and the University. W. U. Colton.  
The American College as a Teacher of Patriotism. A. Z. Hall.

Rebuttal in College Debating. R. C. Ringwalt.

Poets of To-day.—II. E. A. U. Valentine.  
"New England's Prospect." William Wood.  
Some Prevalent Ideas Corrected. R. R. Launsbury.

**Badminton Magazine.**—London. September.

Some Recent St. Legers. Alfred E. T. Watson.  
A Cycle Tour in Spain. Charles Edwardes.  
A Day with a Norfolk Gunner. C. J. Cornish.  
Our Day on the Norfolk Broads. Rev. George Preston.  
The Lazo. R. B. Cunningham-Graham.  
Partridges by the Sea-Side. Hon. John S. Montagu.  
Markhor-Stalking in the Himalayas. Harry Lindsay.

**Bankers' Magazine.**—New York.

August.

The Business Revival and Currency Reform. M. L. Muhleman.  
Loans of the United States.

School Savings Banks.  
New York State Bankers' Association.  
September.

The Return of Prosperity.  
American Bankers' Association.

**Bankers' Magazine.**—London. September.

The Stock of Money.  
The Bank of England.—VIII.  
London Bank of Australia.  
The Workmen's Compensation Act.

**Biblical World.**—Chicago. September.

Jesus as a Teacher. Charles F. Thwing.  
The Plain of Jezreel and Beisan. Shaller Mathews.  
The Old Testament Wisdom. D. M. Welton.  
The Missionary Future in the Book of Isaiah. T. J. Ramsdell.

**Blackwood's Magazine.**—Edinburgh. September.

Mrs. Oliphant as a Novelist.  
The Political Prisoner in Siberia. J. Y. Simpson.  
Heraldry in Practical Politics. Herbert Maxwell.  
A Corner of West Norfolk.  
Bayreuth—1897. Ian Malcolm.  
The British Soldier as a Plague Commissioner. W. Tweedie.  
During the Armistice: Impressions of the War.

**Board of Trade Journal.**—London. August 15.

The Production of Coal in 1896.  
The Railways of Equatorial Africa.  
The Economic Condition of Madagascar.  
Competition with British Trade at Panama.  
The Trade and Industry of Brazil.  
British Trade and Competition in Paraguay.

**Cassell's Family Magazine.**—London. September.

Costume and Character. H. O. Arnold Forster.  
Tragedies of the Sea. Alfred T. Story.  
Some Famous and Historical Trees. H. G. Archer.

**Cassier's Magazine.**—New York. September.

The Evolution of the Wrecker. George E. Walsh.  
The Future of American Shipbuilding. Lewis Nixon.  
By-Products of Coke-Making. William G. Irwin.  
Electric Copper-Refining in the United States. T. Ulke.  
An Ocean Danger and its Remedy. Lieut. James H. Scott.  
Power Station Load Lines. Arthur V. Abbott.  
Technical Education in India. John Wallace.  
Electricity Aboard Ship. James W. Kellogg.

**Catholic World.**—New York. September.

Socialism and Catholicism. Francis W. Howard.  
St. Francis in Salvation Army Uniform. A. P. Doyle.  
Early English Church Strongly Roman. David B. Walker.  
The Story of a Great Western Hospital. P. G. Smyth.  
Science as a Detective. Ernest Lagarde.  
Michelangelo Buonarroti as a Poet. T. B. Reilly.  
An Indian Clergy Impossible. Frederic Eberschweller.

**Chambers's Journal.**—Edinburgh. September.

Postage Stamps and Their Collection.  
Some Historic Apparitions. George Eyre-Todd.  
St. Marino; a Miniature Republic.  
British Guiana; an Unexplored El Dorado.  
Adelsberg and its Cave. Charles Edwardes.  
Delagoa Bay. John Geddie.

**Charities Review.**—New York. July-August.

Organized Charity. N. S. Rosenau.  
Charity Organization Societies as Employment Agencies. J. R. Brackett.  
Recent Legislation in Massachusetts. Alice N. Lincoln.  
Developing the Social Up-Draught. F. G. Peabody.  
European Prisons. S. J. Barrows.  
Child Study as Applied to Defective Children. W. O. Krohn.  
Jewish Child-Saving. M. Heymann.  
Catholic Reformatory Institutions. J. J. Delaney.  
Official Outdoor Relief. E. Bicknell.  
Colony Care of the Epileptic. H. C. Rutter.  
Comparative Study of American Poor Laws. C. R. Henderson.  
Proposed Legislation in New York. Homer Folks.

## Contemporary Review.—London. September.

The Revolt of South Germany.  
 The Thirty Days in Epirus. H. W. Nevinson.  
 Our Trade with Germany and Belgium. M. G. Mulhall.  
 The "Logia" and the Gospels. J. Rendel Harris.  
 Maeterlinck as a Mystic. Arthur Symonds.  
 Sinking Silver. W. R. Lawson.  
 John Morley. Norman Hapgood.  
 The Methodist Saints and Martyrs. Robert C. Nightingale.  
 A New Criticism of Poetry.  
 The County; a Comparative Study. Edward Jenks.  
 Divorce in the United States. Gertrude Atherton.  
 The Sects. Howard Evans.  
 International Correspondence; the Latest International.  
 W. T. Stead.  
 In the House of Commons Half a Century Ago. Continued.

## Cornhill Magazine.—London. September.

Isambard Kingdom Brunel; an Anniversary Study. W. M. Acworth.  
 The Sepoy Revolt at Delhi, May, 1857. Col. E. Vibart.  
 Antarctic Exploration. Frank T. Bullen.  
 The Court of Cromwell. C. H. Firth.  
 Dueling in the British Isles. James P. Grund.

## Cosmopolis.—London. September.

(In English.)

Royalties. Continued. Prof. F. Max Müller.  
 The Idealist Movement and Positive Science. Lady Dilke.  
 Current German Literature. John G. Robertson.  
 Rosny and the Analytical Novel in France. Vernon Lee.

(In French.)

Recollections of a Slavophile. Louis Leger.  
 Adam Mickiewicz. Stanislas Rzewuski.  
 Greece. Concluded. Jean Moréas.  
 Unpublished Letters of Ivan Tourguéneff.

(In German.)

Reminiscences of Joseph Mazzini.  
 Art Development and Genius. Henry Shode.  
 Cynicism. Theodor Gomperz.  
 Russian Literature and Culture. Continued. Lou Andreas-Salomé.

## Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. September.

The Richest College in America. Mary Dawson.  
 The Meaning of Greater New York. Mary A. Fanton.  
 Facts About Mount St. Elias. Katherine Raymond.

## The Dial.—Chicago.

August 16.

A Year of Continental Literature.—II.  
 The Study of Man and Civilization. Frederick Starr.  
 September 1.

## Hero-Worship.

A Modern Type of University Instruction at Berlin. J. T. Hatfield.

## Education.—Boston. September.

Comparative Study of Our Three Oldest Colleges. C. F. Thwing.  
 Personal Reminiscences of George Howland. F. W. Lewis.  
 The Vital Question in the Curriculum. H. T. Lukens.  
 Thoughts on the Correlation of Studies. John Ogden.  
 Women's Education in Spain. Fanny H. Gardiner.  
 Pedagogical Inferences from Child-Study. T. S. Lowden.

## Educational Review.—New York. September.

Boston School Administration. S. A. Wetmore.  
 Lines of Growth in Maturing. Richard G. Boone.  
 Child-Study and Psychology. George M. Stratton.  
 Physics as a Requirement for Admission to College. E. H. Hall.  
 Tests for Defective Vision in School Children. F. Allport.  
 On Medical Teaching. M. A. Crockett.  
 Elementary Greek for College Freshmen. J. I. D. Hinds.

## Engineering Magazine.—New York. September.

Lessons of the Engineering Strike in England. J. S. Jeans.  
 Strength and Failure of Masonry Arches. H. H. Suplee.  
 Characteristic American Metal Mines. H. V. Winchell.  
 Isolated Electric Plants vs. Central Stations. P. V. Moses.  
 Fifty Years of Advance in Naval Engineering. R. Hunt.  
 Mine Accounts: Calculating the Cost of Products. J. P. Channing.  
 Economical Power-Production in Small Units. E. T. Adams.  
 The Gold-Fields of Klondyke and the Yukon Valley. H. B. Goodrich.  
 Present Status of the Horseless-Carriage Industry. W. W. Beaumont.  
 Extending Use of Gas in Industrial Operations. F. H. Shelton.

## English Illustrated Magazine.—London. September.

A Visit to the Trappist Monks at Oka. M. H. Braid.  
 The Gypsy; How the Other Half Lives. S. L. Bensusan.  
 Lord Nelson; Our Great Naval Hero. Continued. Clark Russell.  
 Holland; A Woman's Kingdom.

## Fortnightly Review.—London. September.

The Unrecognized Essence of Democracy. W. H. Mallock.  
 Georges Darien. Ouida.  
 Dürer's Visit to the Netherlands. W. Martin Conway.  
 The Modern French Drama. Continued. Augustin Filon.  
 Gibraltar as a Winter Resort. J. Lowry Whittle.  
 Cricket Old and New. Frederick Gale.  
 Peasants of Romagna. Evelyn March-Phillips.  
 The Science of Meaning. J. P. Postgate.  
 The Speed of Warships. Ralph G. Hawtreay.  
 Socialism in France from 1876-1896. Paul Lafargue.  
 The German Emperor's Foreign Politics.

## The Forum.—New York. September.

A Plea for the Navy. H. A. Herbert.  
 Alaska and the New Gold-Field. W. H. Dall.  
 Strikes and the Coal-Miners. Samuel Gompers.  
 Hawaii and the Changing Front of the World. J. R. Procter.  
 What Women Have Done for the Public Health. Edith P. Thomson.  
 American Annexation and Armament. Murat Halstead.  
 The Supremacy of Russia. Thomas Davidson.  
 The Historical Novel. Brander Matthews.  
 The Interstate Commerce Commission and Ratemaking. J. Nimmo, Jr.  
 Unconstitutionality of the Recent Anti-Trust Legislation. D. Wilcox.  
 Is the Cuban Capable of Self-Government? T. G. Alvord, Jr.

## Gentleman's Magazine.—London. September.

Stage Scenery: What is "The Scene"? Percy Fitzgerald.  
 Drenthe, Holland, and the Huns. H. M. Doughty.  
 London Locomotion in 1837. W. B. Paley.  
 Old Eastbourne. Thomas H. B. Graham.  
 Balloon and Kite in Meteorology. A. MacIvor.  
 Sufism, or Persian Mysticism. J. Herbert Parsons.  
 Round About a Bungalow in India. Sara H. Dunn.  
 John Skelton, Laureate. James Hooper.

## Godey's Magazine.—New York. September.

The Women who Influenced Byron. Esther Singleton.  
 Coöperation Between Seamen and Surfmén. Joanna R. Nicholls.  
 Requisites of a Mandolinist. Paul C. Gerhart.  
 Woman in Religious Ministry. S. T. Willis.  
 Sketches from Life in Central Mozambique. E. H. Richards.  
 Superstitions of the Jews. Calvin D. Wilson.  
 In the Old South Meeting House. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.

## Gunton's Magazine.—New York. September.

Fresh from the Oil Regions.  
 The Doctrine of Low Wages.  
 The Greater New York Mayoralty.  
 A Successful Labor Experiment.  
 Production of the Precious Metals. Francis B. Forbes.  
 Recent Socialistic Experiments.  
 Results of German Labor Insurance.  
 The Ethical Economist. Ada K. Terrell.

## Green Bag.—Boston. September.

John Tayloe Lomax. Elizabeth W. P. Lomax.  
 Some Hints on Public Speaking.  
 Literary Associations of the Temple.  
 Reform in Asylum Administration. A. Wood Renton.  
 The English Bar Under a New Light.  
 Joan of Arc and Bluebeard. R. V. Rogers.  
 Samuel Johnson on Law and the Lawyers.

## The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. September.

In the Sierra Madres. Clara S. Brown.  
 A September in Norway. Harriet M. Miller.  
 The Mississippi Forty Years Ago. Hugh Wiley.  
 The Inoffensive Dead. C. F. Parsons.  
 Mr. Debs and the Social Democracy. F. E. Kennedy.  
 The Ascent of Vesuvius from Pompeii. C. B. Todd.

## Homiletic Review.—New York. September.

Archæology as a Substitute for Old Testament History. A. H. Sayce.  
 Napoleonism in America. Frank F. Ellinwood.  
 The Apostle Paul as Preacher. W. C. Wilkinson.  
 Origin of the Creation Story. Concluded. J. F. McCurdy.

**Intelligence.**—New York. September.

The Dogma of the Atonement. Henry Frank.  
Two Views of Life. Frank H. Sprague.  
The Secret of Wagner's Genius. Albert R. Parsons.  
Inductive Astrology.—I. John Hazelrigg.  
The Health of the People. H. Louise Burpee.  
Philosophy of the Divine Man.—III. Hudor Genone.  
Self-Knowledge. L. T. R. Akin.

**International.**—Chicago. September.

The Sugana Vally Railroad in South Tyrol. Philipp Amonn.  
The Iceland Fishermen. Comte Vincenti.

**International Studio.**—New York. September.

The Work of G. Segantini. Burnley Bibb.  
Industrial Arts of America. Cecelia Waern.  
Formal Gardens in Scotland. J. J. Joass.  
Tangier as a Sketching-Ground. Norman Garstin.

**Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.**—Philadelphia. August.

Operation of the Los Angeles Outfall Sewer and Sewage Irrigation. Burr Bassell.

**Journal of Geology.**—Chicago (Semi-quarterly.) July-August.

Moraines of Recession and Their Significance. F. B. Taylor.  
The Eruptive Rocks of Mexico. O. C. Farrington.  
The Stratigraphy of the Potomac Group in Maryland. W. B. Clark.  
Comparative Study of Palaeontology and Phylogeny. J. P. Smith.

**Journal of the Military Service Institution.**—New York. (Bi-monthly.) September.

Readiness for War. Capt. Arthur Williams.  
Federal Duty as to Organizing an Adequate Artillery Force.  
The Enforcement of Civil Law. Col. T. M. Anderson.  
Relation of the Soldier to Politics. Maj. G. S. Carpenter.  
Notes on Light Artillery Material. Lieut. John Conklin.  
Training of Company Cooks. Lieut. M. L. Hersey.  
Relative Efficiency of Infantry and Artillery Fire.  
Personal Hygiene of the Soldier. Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo.  
The Canadian Militia. Capt. Henry J. Woodside.  
The Army of Spain. Leonard Williams.  
Coast Artillery Practice. Capt. H. S. Joudwine.  
Casualties. Captain Melville.  
The Range-Finding Field-Glass. Capt. J. Fornance.

**Journal of Political Economy.**—Chicago. (Quarterly.) September.

Issues of the Second Bank of the United States. R. C. H. Catterall.  
The International Typographical Union. W. L. M. King.  
The New Theories of Economics.

**Juridical Review.**—London. (Quarterly.) July.

Employers' Liability on the Continent. A. Pearce Higgins.  
The Sale of Goods Act, 1893, and Recent Cases. J. Robertson Christie.  
Contracts by Correspondence in Private International Law. A. Hindenburg.  
The Growth of Local Taxation in Scotland. A. D. Russell.  
The Revised Sea Rules. J. C. Macdonald.  
The Law Relating to Ghosts. C. R. Gillies Smith.

**Kindergarten Magazine.**—Chicago. September.

Methods of Child-Study in the Kindergarten. Jenny B. Merrill.  
Art Instruction for Public Schools. F. O. Sylvester.  
Educative Power of School Environments. W. O. Partridge.

**Knowledge.**—London. September.

"Nitragin." C. F. Townsend.  
More About Antivenene. J. G. McPherson.  
Fit Vipers. Lionel Jervis.  
Kinotography; the Production of "Living Pictures." H. S. Ward.  
Astronomical Photography. Continued. F. L. O. Wadsworth.  
The Birds of Oban's Isles. Harry F. Witherby.

**Leisure Hour.**—London. September.

Egyptian Exploration; the Harvest from Egypt, 1897. W. M. Flinders Petrie.  
The Canadian Parliaments. Continued. Edward Porritt.

**Longman's Magazine.**—London. September.

Two Months in Sokotra. Ernest N. Bennett.  
A Hampshire Common. G. A. B. Dewar.  
The American Ranchman. J. R. E. Sumner.

**Lucifer.**—London. August 15.

Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. G. R. S. Mead.  
The Desire for Psychic Experiences. Bertram Keightley.  
Reality in Theosophy. Alexander Fullerton.

**Ludgate.**—London. September.

Some Valuable Dogs.  
About the Standards. E. Sixella.  
Box-Making; the Cry of the Children. Frank Hird.  
The Telephone; Behind the Scenes. Alexis Krausse.  
Kirkmuir, the Land of J. M. Barrie.  
Notable Last Words. William Pigott.

**Macmillan's Magazine.**—London. September.

The Surrender of Napoleon: Unpublished Letters by Sir Humphrey Senhouse.  
The Greeks and Their Lessons. Arthur Gaye.  
Hats and Hat-Worship.  
At the Convent of Yuste. Charles Edwardes.  
The Duel in France.

**Menorah Monthly.**—New York. September

The Zionist Congress. M. Ellinger.  
Don Isaac Abravanel. M. H. Friedlander.  
Anthology from Post-Biblical Hebrew Literature.  
History of the Jews of Prague. Adolph Kohut.  
Knowledge vs. Spirituality in Jewish Religious Schools.

**Methodist Review.**—New York. (Bi-monthly.) September-October.

Which Way? D. A. Goodsell.  
Extra-Canonical Jewish Literature. F. H. Wallace.  
The Apostles in Art. E. A. Schell.  
An Apology for the Higher Education of the Negro. J. W. Bowen.  
Impressionist Preaching. W. L. Watkinson.  
Is Another Mutiny Impending in India? W. F. Oldham.  
Typical Ears of Skepticism. A. C. Armstrong, Jr.  
A German Sapphire. Adolf Hoffman.

**Missionary Herald.**—Boston. September.

Anuradhapura, the Buried City of Ceylon. S. W. Holland.  
A Mob in China. Arthur H. Smith.

**Missionary Review of the World.**—New York. September.

Great Spiritual Movements of the Century. A. T. Pierson.  
The Religions of Japan. W. E. Griffis.  
Something About the Ainu of Japan. John Batchelor.  
Pandita Ramabai and Her Work. Grace E. Wilder.  
Military Rule in Madagascar.

**Month.**—London. September.

The Problem of the Gunpowder Plot. J. Gerard.  
Blessed Edward Campion's Journey to England. J. H. Pollen.  
The Lambeth Encyclical. The Editor.  
The Run of the "Rosemere" Across Canada. Continued. E. J. Devine.  
The Workmen's Compensation Bill. W. C. Maude.

**Music.**—Chicago. September.

Music in Finland. Anna C. Stephens.  
Brahms and the Classical Tradition. W. H. Hadow.  
The Genius of Franz Schubert. W. S. B. Mathews.  
Symphony and Symphonic Poem. Maurice Aronson.

**National Magazine.**—Boston. September.

A Dash for the North Pole. Walter Wellman.  
Christ and His Time.—XI. Dallas L. Sharp.  
How Greeley Was Rescued. Joanna R. Nicholls.  
Some Recollections of the Century. Edward E. Hale.  
The Yellowstone National Park. W. D. Van Blarcom.  
In the Klondyke Country. Katherine Sleeper.  
The Smyrna Fig Industry. Leon P. Mainetty.

**National Review.**—London. September.

Shall Agriculture Perish? William E. Bear.  
The British Civilian in India. H. M. Birdwood.  
Johnsoniana. Leslie Stephen.  
The Worship of Athletics. A. H. Gilkes.  
The Treatment of Ancient Buildings. H. H. Statham.  
A French Naval Hero. Alfred T. Storey.  
African Religion and Law. Mary Kingsley.

**New Review.**—London. September.

"Bonnie Prince Charlie." T. F. Henderson.  
The Literature of Anarchism. C. B. Roylance-Kent.  
Danish Competition. James Long.  
A Warning to Novelists. A Novel Reader.  
Imperialism. C. de Thierry ("Colonial").

**New World.**—Boston. (Quarterly.) September.

Benjamin Jowett. J. W. Chadwick.  
Ethical Significance of the Idea of Immortality. F. C. S. Schiller.  
The Terminology of the New Theology. W. Kirkus.  
Harnack's Chronology of the New Testament. F. A. Christe.  
Movement of Religious Thought in Scotland, 1843-1890. R. M. Wenley.  
Henry Drummond and His Books. H. M. Simmons.  
Demon Possession and Allied Themes. W. R. Newbold.  
The Atheism in Religions. J. H. Crooker.  
Some Aspects of Islam. Albert Reville.

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   Literary Associations of the Temple, GBag.  
   Locomotion in London in 1857, W. B. Paley, GM.  
   Lodging-Houses, Land and, NC.  
   Logia, The, and the Gospels, J. R. Harris, CR.  
   London: Around London by Bicycle, Elizabeth R. Pennell, Harp.  
   Longevity: How to Live One Hundred Years, J. E. Watkins, Jr., San.  
   Low, Seth, Candidate, BA.  
   Lunacy: Reform in Asylum Administration, A. W. Renton, GBag.  
 Machiavelli, The Modern, Frederic Harrison, NC.  
 Madagascar, Military Rule in, MisR.  
 Madagascar, The Economic Condition of, BTJ, August.  
 Medici, Catharine de, as a Sentimentalist, Eleanor Lewis, Cos.  
 Methodist Saints and Martyrs, R. C. Nightingale, CR.  
 Mexico, Musical, A. H. Noll, Lipp.  
 Michelangelo Buonarroti as a Poet, T. B. Reilly, CW.  
 Military Matters: See contents of JMSI; USM.  
 Milkweed, The, William H. Gibson, Harp.  
 Mingan Seignior, To the Shores of the, F. Ireland, Scrib.  
 Money, The Multiple Standard for, E. Pomeroy, A.  
 Morley, John, Norman Hapgood, CR.  
 Mortuary Statistics in Relation to Occupations, AJS.  
 Music: See contents of Mus.  
 Music Halls and Popular Songs, R. de Koven, Cos.  
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 Napoleonism in America, F. F. Ellinwood, HomR.  
 Navy, A Plea for the, H. A. Herbert, F.  
 Navy, New Organization for the New, I. N. Hollis, AM.  
 Navy, The Beginnings of the American, J. H. Wagner, Harp.  
 Negro, Apology for the Higher Education of the, MR.  
 Nelson, Lord, Clark Russell, EI.  
 New England's Prospect, William Wood, BA.  
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 New Testament, Harnack's Chronology of the, NW.  
 New York:  
   The Greater New York Mayoralty, GMag.  
   Molding the New Metropolis, W. C. DeWitt, MM.  
   Meaning of Greater New York, Mary A. Fanton, Dem.  
   Nicaragua Canal Commission, The, AMRR.  
   Nitragin, C. F. Townsend, K.  
   North Pole, A Dash for the, Walter Wellman, NatM.  
   Novel, The Historical, Brander Matthews, F.  
   Nurse, The Moral Influence of the Trained, WR.  
   Oklahoma Boomers, The, George Dollar, Str.  
   Old Age, On, James Payn, NC.  
   Old South Meeting-House, Elizabeth M. Halliwell, G.  
   Oliphant, Mrs., as a Novelist, Black.  
   Pandita Ramabai and Her Work, Grace E. Wilder, MisR.  
   Paris, The Commune of—II., Molly E. Seawell, MM.  
   Pastoral Pursuits, A. H. Godfrey, O.  
   Paul, The Apostle, as Preacher, W. C. Wilkinson, HomR.  
   Peace and War, H. W. Wilson, USM.  
   Photography: See also contents of AP; PA; PB; PT; WPM.  
   Astronomical Photography, F. L. O. Wadsworth, K.  
   Before the Photograph, Myra L. Avary, Out.  
   Pike, Robert, a Forgotten Champion of Freedom, NEM.  
   Pittsburg, The Rise of, C. T. Logan, FR.  
   Plague Commissioner, The British Soldier as a, Black.  
   Plantation Life in Dixie, G. Harris, FR.  
   Plato and His Republic, Paul Sherey, Chaut.  
   Poets of To-day—II., E. A. U. Valentine, BA.  
   Pokagon, Simon, on Naming the Indians, AMRR.  
   Polar Research, Objects and Results of, George Gerland, APS.  
   Police Force, The New York, Theodore Roosevelt, AM.  
   Political Science, The Problems of, L. S. Rowe, AAPs.  
   Poor, The Cry of the, A.  
   Population, City, The Shiftless and Floating, AAPs.  
   Postage Stamps and Their Collection, CF.  
   Prisoners, Egyptian, Griffiths, NAR.  
   Prisons, European, S. J. Barrows, CRev, July.  
   Prophecy, The Rocky Mountain, W. T. Larned, Lipp.  
   Racial Geography of Europe, The—VIII., W. Z. Ripley, APS.  
   Railways of Equatorial Africa, BTJ, August.  
   Ranchman, The American, J. R. E. Summer, Long.  
   Recollections of the Century, Some, E. E. Hale, NatM.  
   Republic, The Junior, at Freeville, N. Y., Str.  
   Republican Party, Origin of the, C. M. Harvey, Chaut.  
   Rockies, At the Foot of the, Abbe C. Goodloe, Scrib.  
   Rome: Home Life in the Holy City, G. R. Lees, SunM.  
   Rome, The Higher Life of Modern, R. Lanciani, Out.  
   Romagna, Peasants of, FR.  
   Royalists and Republicans, Pierre de Coubertin, CM.  
   Royalties, F. Max Müller, Cos.  
   Russia, The Supremacy of, Thomas Davidson, F.  
   St. Francis in Salvation Army Uniform, A. P. Doyle, C.W.

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 San Francisco, Early Days in, Marla Knight, OM.  
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 Sepoy Revolt at Delhi, May, 1857, E. Vibart, C.  
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 Socialism in France from 1876 to 1896, P. Lafargue, FR.  
 Society, Studies in Ultimate—I., L. Gronlund, A.  
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 Sokotra, Two Months in, E. N. Bennett, Long.  
 Spain, The Army of, Leonard Williams, JMSI.  
 Spanish-American Colonies, The Liberation of the, NAR.  
 Spiritual Movements of the Century, A. T. Pierson, MisR.  
 Strikes and the Coal-Miners, Samuel Gompers, F.  
 Sufism, or Persian Mysticism, J. H. Parsons, GM.  
 Sun Spots, The Discovery of the, M. A. Lancaster, APS.  
 Superstitions of the Jews, C. D. Wilson, G.  
 Sweden, Some Impressions of, AI.  
 Swift, Dean, Some Unpublished Letters of, G. B. Hill, AM.  
 Taxation, Principles of—X., David A. Wells, APS.

Temperance Problem, The, C. R. Elliot, San.  
 Tenement-House Reform in New York City, S. P. Cadman, Chaut.  
 Tennessee's Centennial, Some Notes on, F. H. Smith, Scrib.  
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 Transportation Topics, Current—II., E. R. Johnson, AAPS.  
 Trappist Monks at Oka, Visit to the, EI.  
 Trees, Some Famous Historical, H. G. Archer, CFM.  
 Trusts: Unconstitutionality of Anti-Trust Legislation, F.  
 Tuberculosis, Prevention of, J. B. Hamilton, San.  
 Twain, Mark: Twain's Place in Literature, D. Masters, Chaut.  
 Twentieth-Century Outlook, A. A. T. Mahan, Harp.  
 Typographical Union, The International, W. L. M. King, JPEcon.  
 United States, Progress of the—V., M. G. Mulhall, NAR.  
 University, A New, Cos.  
 Vision, Defective, in School Children, F. Allport, EdRNY.  
 Wagner's Genius, The Secret of, A. R. Parsons, Int.  
 Walkill Valley, The Historic, J. P. Ritter, FR.L.  
 Warships, The Speed of, R. G. Hawtrey, FR.  
 Washington, Life in—II., W. E. Curtis, Chaut.  
 Wealth, Concentration of, Its Causes and Results, A.  
 Wellesley College, Virginia Sherwood, FR.L.  
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 Women:  
 The First Working Girls' Club, Maude Stanley, Out.  
 What Women Have Done for the Public Health, F.  
 Women's Education in Spain, Fanny H. Gardiner, Ed.  
 Wrecker, The Evolution of the, G. E. Walsh, CasM.  
 Yankee of the South, The, Elijah Greene, Chaut.  
 Yellowstone National Park, W. D. Van Blarcom, NatM.  
 Yukon Valley Gold-Fields, The, MidM.

## Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP. American Amateur Photog-  
 rapher.  
 ACQ. American Catholic Quarterly  
 Review.  
 AHR. American Historical Register.  
 AHR. American Historical Review.  
 AMC. American Magazine of Civics.  
 AAPS. Annals of the Am. Academy of  
 Political Science.  
 AJS. American Journal of Sociology  
 AMon. American Monthly.  
 AMRR. American Monthly Review of  
 Reviews.  
 APS. Appleton's Popular Science  
 Monthly.  
 ARec. Architectural Record.  
 A. Arena.  
 AA. Art Amateur.  
 AI. Art Interchange.  
 Ata. Atalanta.  
 AM. Atlantic Monthly.  
 BA. Bachelor of Arts.  
 Bad. Badminton Magazine.  
 BankL. Bankers' Magazine. (London.)  
 BankNY. Bankers' Magazine. (New  
 York.)  
 BW. Biblical World.  
 BSac. Bibliotheca Sacra.  
 Black. Blackwood's Magazine.  
 BTJ. Board of Trade Journal.  
 Bkman. Bookman. (New York.)  
 CanM. Canadian Magazine.  
 CFM. Cassell's Family Magazine.  
 CasM. Cassier's Magazine.  
 CW. Catholic World.  
 CM. Century Magazine.  
 CJ. Chambers's Journal.  
 CRev. Charities Review.  
 Chaut. Chautauquan.  
 CR. Contemporary Review.  
 C. Cornhill.  
 Cosmop. Cosmopolis.  
 Cos. Cosmopolitan.

Dem. Demorest's Family Magazine.  
 D. Dial.  
 DR. Dublin Review.  
 ER. Edinburgh Review.  
 Ed. Education.  
 EdRL. Educational Review. (London)  
 EdRNY. Educational Review. (New  
 York.)  
 EngM. Engineering Magazine.  
 EI. English Illustrated Magazine.  
 FR. Fortnightly Review.  
 F. Forum.  
 FR.L. Frank Leslie's Monthly.  
 FreeR. Free Review.  
 GM. Gentleman's Magazine.  
 G. Godey's.  
 GBag. Green Bag.  
 GMag. Gunton's Magazine.  
 Harp. Harper's Magazine.  
 HomR. Homiletic Review.  
 Int. Intelligence.  
 IJE. Internat'l Journal of Ethics.  
 JAES. Journal of the Ass'n of En-  
 gineering Societies.  
 JMSI. Journal of the Military Ser-  
 vice Institution.  
 JPEcon. Journal of Political Economy.  
 K. Knowledge.  
 LHJ. Ladies' Home Journal.  
 LH. Leisure Hour.  
 Lipp. Lippincott's Magazine.  
 Long. Longman's Magazine.  
 LQ. London Quarterly Review.  
 LuthQ. Lutheran Quarterly.  
 McCl. McClure's Magazine.  
 Mac. Macmillan's Magazine.  
 Men. Menorah Monthly.  
 MR. Methodist Review.  
 MidM. Midland Monthly.  
 MisH. Missionary Herald.  
 MisR. Missionary Review of Politics.  
 Mon. Monist.  
 M. Month.  
 MI. Monthly Illustrator.

MM. Munsey's Magazine.  
 Mus. Music.  
 NatM. National Magazine.  
 NatR. National Review.  
 NEM. New England Magazine.  
 NewR. New Review.  
 NW. New World.  
 NC. Nineteenth Century.  
 NAR. North American Review.  
 OC. Open Court.  
 O. Outing.  
 Out. Outlook.  
 OM. Overland Monthly.  
 PM. Pall Mall Magazine.  
 Prev. Philosophical Review.  
 PSQ. Political Science Quarterly.  
 PA. Photo-American.  
 PB. Photo-Bacon.  
 PT. Photographic Times.  
 PL. Poet-Lore.  
 PRR. Presbyterian and Reformed  
 Review.  
 PQ. Presbyterian Quarterly.  
 QEcon. Quarterly Journal of Econom-  
 ics.  
 QR. Quarterly Review.  
 R. Rosary.  
 San. Sanitarian.  
 SRev. School Review.  
 Scots. Scots Magazine.  
 Scrib. Scribner's Magazine.  
 Sten. Stenographer.  
 Str. Strand Magazine.  
 SJ. Students' Journal.  
 SunH. Sunday at Home.  
 SunM. Sunday Magazine.  
 TB. Temple Bar.  
 US. United Service.  
 USM. United Service Magazine.  
 WR. Westminster Review.  
 WPM. Wilson's Photographic Maga-  
 zine.  
 YR. Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]





# The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

**The Railroads for 1897.**—The advance sheets of the chapters containing the finally tabulated statistics of *Poor's Manual* for 1897 have been given to the press and show some interesting facts concerning the trend of this great branch of commerce. The share capital of the roads operating the 180,000 miles of railroad in the United States is given as \$5,373,187,289, which, notwithstanding the dismal "times," shows an increase of nearly \$200,000. While this increase of 3.7 per cent. in the share capital was being made, a corresponding decrease in the funded debt, to the extent of \$179,000,000, was effected, in which *Bradstreet's* sees the influence of the reorganization processes which our great Wall Street administrators have effected, and which have involved in so many instances a decided scaling down of obligations. The most significant information, of course, that Poor has to give us is in the revenue statistics. Doubtless a large number of people are surprised to see that in the period of really dreadful depression in the railroad world we passed through the gross earnings have increased \$33,236,588, or 3 per cent., the freight business alone showing a gain of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or \$26,639,562. In 1897 the railroads of the country moved 773,868,716 tons of freight, a gain of 2.4 per cent., while the aggregate tons moved one mile amounted to the enormous figure of 93,885,000,000, a gain of no less than 6 per cent. over 1896.

All this is calculated to make us more skeptical concerning the talk of hard times, but when the figures of the average rates are considered there is a different complexion. While the railroads have been doing, as we have seen above, more business than in 1896, and therefore more than in any other year, they have done it at a decidedly smaller rate of profit. In fact, the earnings per ton per mile for freight were 0.821 of a cent, against 0.839 of a cent in 1895, a decrease of 0.018 of a cent, or 2.15 per cent. When one considers the imposing figure stated above of the aggregate tons moved one mile, this rate of dif-

ference is very eloquent of the state of affairs in the surplus accounts of our railroads. As to aggregate earnings, Poor tells us that in 1897 the railroads earned, over and above all operating expenses, \$436,341,298. Out of this there was paid \$242,000,000 for interest on bonds, \$59,000,000 of rentals and tolls, and \$81,000,000 in dividends. When an additional \$7,000,000 was subtracted for "other interest" and \$34,000,000 for miscellaneous expenditures, there was left an aggregate surplus of \$11,339,000. Such an aggregate surplus does not look very large by the side of a total liability on account of capital and bonded and funded debts of \$11,279,544,386.

**Carrying the Wheat.**—To meet the enormous and unlooked-for needs of England, France, and India, the farmers of our Western States have been hurrying their wheat crops to the East to be loaded on the swarm of "tramp" steamers that are hungry for the traffic, and the rush of freight has given an almost unprecedented business to the Western trunk lines. For instance, the traffic of the New York Central in August was the largest for any single month in the company's history. This was on account of the Central's wheat traffic from Buffalo, where it receives the grain from railroads and steamships too to New York and Boston. During the four weeks ending the first week in September, the Western railroads delivered into Chicago fully 41,000,000 bushels of grain. Nor did the freight tarry long in Chicago. A single week's record of east-bound dead freight from Chicago was 61,300 tons. And this would have been vastly more if it were not for the competition of the lake and rail route. This competition has no danger of rate-cutting, because the lake routes are now controlled by the great railroads.

In fact, there has been no rate-cutting in this tremendous movement of wheat. One reason for this has been that cars have been so scarce that the small roads were unable to carry any more freight than was already offered to them.

With many lines it has been practically true that the earnings for this magnificent freight season were limited only by the number of cars and amount of motive power at hand.

**The Price of Bread.**—Notwithstanding the enormous shoot upward in the price of wheat and flour, until a very recent date the price demanded by the baker for a loaf of bread was just the same as under a *régime* of fifty-cent wheat. To be sure, some of the bakers admitted having made the loaves smaller, selling them at the same price, which, of course, amounted to just the same thing. But now the bakers say that they must in all probability advance the price of their loaves. As a matter of fact, it is scarcely credible that in some way or other they did not do so before; even if the loaves were not made smaller, they may have been made lighter. The fact that the larger bakers did not advance rates or change the weight of loaves has, of course, a large effect in keeping the smaller tradesmen from making changes. At present prices the bakers have to pay \$6 to \$6.50 per barrel for the flour necessary to make the best quality of bread. Each barrel contains 196 pounds of flour, and they make 280 pounds of bread out of this, so that the flour alone in a pound of bread costs 2.14 cents.

**Our Forest Extravagance.**—Mr. John Muir, in the course of an appeal for the preservation of the trees on our public lands, calculates that between 1881 and 1888 there was stolen from the government lands timber to the value of \$37,000,000, while the amount received under our almost ineffective timber culture act was less than \$500,000, and the cost of the special agents to carry out this act was over \$450,000. Under this legislation millions and millions of acres of forest trees have been destroyed or passed into private hands, while less than 50,000 acres have been planted. Doubtless the world has never seen such a case of reckless, foolish extravagance on the part of a nation as our forest management shows. The continent was originally enormously rich in trees, having about 500 species, chief among which were the sepyers, with their tops 400 feet above the roots and trunks more than 20 feet thick. Notwithstanding such a beautiful heritage, America threatens to become as barren as any of the played-out European or Asiatic countries. Aside from stealing, Mr. Muir tells of the destruction wrought by sparks from railroad locomotives, mining camps, and sheep-pasture fires. Then the trees that are cut are removed in such a way as to destroy many around them. The small trees are mutilated, and the people occupied in making "shakes" cut down

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trees 250 feet high for the sake of using only ten or twenty feet of the trunk. Others cut deep into thousands of trees as a test, and then leave them to die without using them.

**The Railroads and Ticket Brokers.**—The railroads of New York State have at last succeeded in making it a penitentiary offense to sell the unused part of a railroad ticket except to the railroad company that issued it. The ticket brokers have made a test of the act by having one of their number arrested, and the constitutionality of the act will be decided in a high court. The brokerage argument against such a statute is that it is legislative interference with individual liberty. There is already a clause in the law requiring the railroads to redeem unused tickets at a rate which will require from the passenger only a local fare for the part used.